

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1937



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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FOREWORD

THE warm welcome which greeted the POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The Political Handbook is designed to meet the need for this special information.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr. and Edgar Packard Dean, who have most ably assisted with the checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the Political Handbook will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House
New York, January 1, 1937

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ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana

Area: 10,629 square miles

Population: 1,003,124 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING ZOG I

Born in 1895

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

Cabinet

Appointed November 9, 1936

Premier

Koço KOTTA

PARLIAMENT

(Constituent Assembly)

Vice Speaker: HIKMET DELVINA

Election of November 11, 1932

Number of members 58

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADER

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. In 1924 Ahmed Zog had headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S. Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928, President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Koço Kotta (Premier and Minister of Economy and Public Works), Ekrem Lobohova (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Musa Juska (Minister of the Interior), Thoma Orolloga (Minister of Justice), Kol Thaçi (Minister of Finance) and Faik Shutku (Minister of Public Instruction).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Albënia (daily, except Monday)	Independent.	Nebil Çhika (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Drita	Semi-official.	Mati Logoreci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vatra (three times a week)	Independent.	Timo Dilo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Fletorija Zyrtare	Organ of Government.	Zef Dajchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Shqiptare (Bari, Italy)	Supplement to the Gazzeta del Mezzogiorno; devoted to pro-Italian propaganda.	Soc. An. Editr. "Mediterranea" (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bota e Ke (Korcha)	Literary.	Gago Evangjeli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gazeta e Korçës (daily except Monday) (Korcha)	Political.	Zhan Gorguzi (<i>Prop.</i>)

ALBANIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Vatra e Rinis (weekly) . . .	Youth Publication.	Vasil Xhachka (<i>Prop.</i>)
Demokratia (weekly) . . . (Gjinokaster)	Independent.	Xhevati Kallajxhi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Minerva (monthly) . . .	Literary.	Nabil Chika (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hylli i Drites (monthly) . . . (Scutari)	Literary.	Anton Arapi, O.F.M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leka (monthly) . . . (Scutari)	Literary.	Dr. Zef Pashko Sarachi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bujqesija (monthly) . . .	Agricultural.	Ministry of National Economy
Jurisprudanca (monthly) . . .	Judicial.	Ministry of Justice

ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires

Area: 1,079,965 square miles

Population: 12,388,645 (1936 estimate)

President

GENERAL AUGUSTÍN P. JUSTO

Elected November 8, 1931. Assumed office February 20, 1932
for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed February 20, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of April, 1935 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years).**

President: DR. JULIO A. ROCA

Parties

Representation

National Democratic	20
Entre Ríos Radical	2
Socialist	2
Progressive Democratic	1
Radical (Bloquista)	1
Independents	3
Vacancies	1
Total	30

* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of March, 1936 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years).

President: CARLOS M. NOEL

Parties

Representation

National Democratic	59
Radical	44
Socialist	25
Radical (Antipersonalist)	14
Progressive Democratic	6
Camperistas (Tucumán)	4
Independent Socialist	2
Liberal (Corrientes)	2
Total	156

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political interest in Argentina centers largely around the presidential elections scheduled for November 1937 and the gradual return of the Radical Party which went out of power when the Government of Dr. Hipólito Irigoyen was overthrown by the revolution of 1930. General elections were held on November 8, 1931, and the Radicals decided not to participate. However, they returned to the polls in the 1935 elections and secured 44 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the 1936 elections for half of the Members of the Chamber.

The present Government is considered more in the nature of a stop gap coalition composed principally of the National Democratic Party (Conservative). The Anti-Personalist Radicals and the Independent Socialists together with the National Democrats make up the coalition known as the Concordancia which may be said to represent in general the more conservative elements.

ARGENTINA

President Justo who came in as a compromise candidate cannot under the Constitution be reelected.

The opposition, known as the Popular Front, is made up of Radicals together with the Socialists who are centered in the City of Buenos Aires and the Progressive Democrats who are strong in the Province of Santa Fé. It is difficult to say which of the two opposing groups now commands the majority in the National Chamber of Deputies. It appears likely that the Radicals will continue to gain in any fair election since it is generally accepted that a large majority of the population is in sympathy with the Radical Party.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors certain reforms advocated by the late Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most-favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Antonio Santamarina, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martínez, Rodolfo Corominas Segura, Miguel Angel Cárcano (Minister of Agriculture) and Alberto Arancibia Rodríguez.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election for president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the right of voting to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Dr. Leopoldo Melo (formerly Minister of Interior), Aldo Cantoni and Carlos A. Bruchmann.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Favors reform of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises; reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Dr. Nicolás Repetto, Drs. Adolfo and Enrique Dickmann, Dr. Mario Bravo and Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength is in the Province of Santa Fé.

Leaders: Dr. Lisandro de la Torre, Julio R. Noble, Dr. Julio Gonzalez Iramain and Dr. Luciano Molinas.

UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Before this Party decided not to take part in the election of November, 1931, it had nominated Marcelo Alvear and Dr. Adolfo Güemes candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency and had adopted a party platform. The latter included constitutional reforms; higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time with a view to developing national production; exoneration of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand

pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes; abolition of exportation taxes, tax on absenteeism; change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, José Luis Candilo, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido and José P. Tamborini.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Argentina	Independent.	Peres Turne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Argentinisches Tageblatt	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil	Commercial daily.	F. Pernocco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>) Julio J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Courrier de la Plata	Independent.	René Papillaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Critica (evening)	Independent.	Natalio Botana (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrotta (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung	German.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario	Independent.	Dr. Norberto Lainez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario Español	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Casimiro Prieto Costa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fronda	Independent; conservative.	Dr. Francisco Uriburu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación	Independent; long established, influential journal; good news-service.	Luis Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Graficas (evening)	Independent.	Alberto Cordone (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ.	Enrique Osés (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening)	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Ángel L. Sojo (<i>Dir.</i>)
República	Radical Antipersonalista.	Camilo Villagra (<i>Prop.</i>) Ricardo M. Pereyra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standard	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	Juan L. Mulhall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	José Sciorda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Américo Ghiodi (<i>Dir.</i>)
País (Cordoba)	National Democratic.	Arturo Hipolito (<i>Dir.</i>)
Principios (Cordoba)	Catholic.	Dr. Dutari Rodriguez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Interior (Cordoba)	Radical.	Dr. Remonda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Andes (Mendoza)	Independent.	Jorge and Felipe Calle (<i>Eds.</i>)
Capital (Rosario)	Independent.	Joaquin Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Orden (Tucumán)	Independent.	Julio Rosenvald (<i>Ed.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including oversea Territories)

Population: 6,775,360 (1936 estimate)

Governor-General

BRIG. GEN., ALEXANDER HORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE
Assumed office January 22, 1936

Cabinet

Coalition (United Australia and United Country Parties)
Appointed November 9, 1934

Prime Minister

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS (United Australia Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of September 15, 1934 (six-year term;
renewed by halves every three years)*

President: PATRICK JOSEPH LYNCH
(United Australia Party)

Parties	Representation
United Australia Party	27
United Country Party	6
Labor	3
Total	36

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

Election of September 15, 1934 (three-year term)

Speaker: GEORGE JOHN BELL (United Australia Party)

Parties	Representation
United Australia Party	32
Labor	27
United Country Party	15
Total	74

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party is an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It has also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. Except on tariff matters, it works in co-operation with the United Country Party. Its policy favors "sane government" and opposes communism. The elimination of overlapping of Federal and State powers is advocated. It stands for revision of the industrial system, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. It opposes policy of production restriction for primary products and has proposed a referendum to permit alteration to constitution to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. Its *external policy* includes loyalty to the Throne, the continuance of

Australia as a member of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity, e.g. it stands for the policy of the Ottawa Conference. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines.

Leaders: J. A. Lyons (Prime Minister, Vice-President of Executive Council, formerly Labor Premier of Tasmania and Labor Postmaster-General), R. G. Casey (Treasurer), R. G. Menzies (Attorney-General and Minister for Industry), Sir George Pearce (Minister for External Affairs), Senator A. J. McLachlan (Postmaster General) and R. Archdale Parkhill (Minister for Defense).

LABOR PARTY (FEDERAL GROUP): Until 1935, the Labor Party remained divided into two sharply defined and bitterly hostile groups, one supporting the Federal platform of the organization and the other favoring a more radical policy. The latter group, under the leadership of the former New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang), whose party was defeated in the New South Wales State elections in June 1932 and May 1935, comprised nine members, all representatives of industrial electorates. Under the Federal leadership of Mr. J. A. Beasley, formerly Assistant Minister for Industry, the group advocated inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and militant trades unionism. Following conferences late in 1935, the Lang group submerged its identity and became a Left Wing element in the Federal Labor Party during the first Parliamentary session of 1936. While in office, Labor emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament and pacifist aims. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement and government ownership and control of public utilities. It stood for high protectionist policy to foster Australian secondary industries and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it favored national insurance, the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged, it reduced old age, invalid, and military pensions and maternity allowances under the stress of economic circumstances. Following its heavy defeats, it adopted a policy of nationalization of the banks to secure government control of public finance. The Labor Party advocates Australian State Governors, and a Commonwealth Governor-General. Sir Isaac Isaacs, who preceded the present Governor-General, was the first Australian so appointed. The Labor Party makes selections for Cabinet posts by caucus instead of leaving appointments to the Party Leader.

Leaders: John Curtin (Leader of the Party), and F. M. Forde (formerly Minister for Trade and Customs), N. Makin (President of Federal Executive of Party), J. S. Collings (Leader in Senate).

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods and lowering of the costs of production. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities, and advocates extension of "home consumption price" to wheat and Federal System of rural rehabilitation by debt relief. It strongly favors constitutional amendment to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. The United Country Party united with the United Australia Party during the 1934 elections to fight Labor.

Leaders: Dr. Earle Page (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Com-

AUSTRALIA

merce), H. V. Thorby (Minister without Portfolio), J. A. Hunter (Minister without Portfolio) and Thomas Paterson (Minister for the Interior).

PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (Prop.) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	Harold Burston (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) E. Bonney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brisbane Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. T. Foster (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. H. Cummins (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner (Launceston)	Nationalist; conservative daily.	W. R. Rolph & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. Natusch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Biggs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. P. Hurst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; evening daily; large circulation.	Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. Simmonds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News Pictorial (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	J. Macartney (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. P. Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. J. Lambert (<i>Ed.</i>) W. H. Yelland (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman MacCauley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Labor Daily (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Labor Party; radical.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Armati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Nationalist; evening paper.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) C. Brunsdon Fletcher (<i>Ed.</i>) Consolidated Press, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. F. Packer (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) S. H. Deamer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	
Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent.	

AUSTRALIA

9

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and interstate circulation.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Australasian (weekly) (Melbourne)	Conservative with country circulation.	Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Leader (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate labor; largely country circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation.	A. H. Chisolm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	C. E. Sayers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings; illustrated.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	G. Mulchinock (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Investment Digest (monthly) (Sydney)	Financial.	H. K. Prior (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political.	J. E. Webb (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Economic Record (Semi-annual)	Economic.	Smith Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
Australian Associated Press	Independent; owned and controlled by principal metropolitan dailies of Australia.	C. E. F. McKay (<i>Act. Ed.</i>)
The Provincial Press Association of South Australia (Adelaide)	Independent; represents 42 South Australian county newspapers.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Queensland Country Press Association (Brisbane)	Independent.	W. R. Charlton (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Tasmanian Provincial and Country Press Association (Launceston)	Independent.	Australian Workers Union (<i>Props.</i>)
Country Press Co-operative Co., Ltd. (Melbourne)	Independent.	H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Victorian Provincial Press Association (Melbourne)	Independent.	A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
The West Australian Provincial Press Association (Perth)	Independent.	A. J. Jobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian United Press, Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	D. A. S. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Provincial Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
Country Press Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	
N. S. W. Country Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	

AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna
Area: 32,369 square miles
Population: 6,760,233 (1934 census)

President

WILHELM MIKLAS

Elected December 5, 1928. Reelected, October 9, 1931. The constitution of May 1, 1934, provides for a new election, but the election date has not yet been set

Cabinet

Appointed July 25 1934; reconstructed October 17, 1935, May 14, 1936 and November 3, 1936

Chancellor

DR. KURT SCHUSCHNIGG*

(Also Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Defense)

LEGISLATIVE BODIES

The constitution of May 1, 1934, which altered the form of government from "Republic" to "Federal State," abolished the party-parliamentary system in Austria. In the new Staende-State proclaimed on that date the national legislative functions are divided between one deciding organ, the Federal Diet, and four advisory organs, the National Council, Inter-State Council, Economic Council and Cultural Council. These bodies were appointed on October 31, 1934, by the Federal President on the recommendation of the Federal Chancellor. As soon as the Staende-State system has begun to work smoothly the Cultural Council and Economic Council are to become elective.

(A) Advisory organs: National Council (Staatsrat) consisting of 50 members appointed by the Federal President for a period of 10 years (Chairman: Rudolf Hoyos); Cultural Council (Bundeskulturrat) consisting of 8 representatives of the Roman Catholic, 1 of the Protestant and 1 of the Jewish Church, 22 representatives of school and educational organizations and 4 representatives of science and art (Chairman: Dr. Josef Bick); Economic Council (Bundeswirtschaftsrat) consisting of 29 representatives of agriculture and forestry, 15 of industry and mining, 12 of trade, 9 of commerce and transportation and 4 of banking and insurance (Chairman: Hans Eichinger); Inter-State Council (Laenderrat) consisting of the Governor and the Comptroller-General of each of the 8 states and of the Federal City of Vienna (Chairman: Dr. Heinrich Gleissner).

(B) Deciding organ: Federal Diet (Bundestag) consisting of 20 members of the National Council, 10 members of the Cultural Council, 20 members of the Economic Council and 9 members of the Inter-State Council (Chairman: Rudolf Hoyos).

National legislation is enacted by the Federal Diet after previous considera-

* Schuschnigg as well as a number of his cabinet have titles of nobility none of which, however, are used officially pending the restoration of the Hapsburg Monarchy for which they are working.

tion of the draft laws by one or more of the above mentioned advisory bodies whose function approximates that of important committees in party-political parliaments elsewhere. The National Council is obliged to report on all bills presented to it by the Government within a fixed period, the Government alone having legislative initiative; the Cultural Council reports on bills of cultural importance, the Economic Council on bills of economic importance and the Inter-State Council on bills affecting the interests of the individual states and the City of Vienna. Any one or all of the Councils may make voluntary reports on any draft law under consideration by the Government or the Federal Diet when obligatory reports are not required of them.

(C) The Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung), consisting of the entire membership of the four Councils mentioned under "A," shall meet when required to elect three candidates for the Presidency, to swear in a new Federal President, to authorize a declaration of war or to perform other stated functions.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the proclamation of the Staende-State Constitution on May 1, 1934, there has existed officially only one national party, The Fatherland Front (Vaterlaendische Front), a trade-marked political monopoly founded by the late Federal Chancellor Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss to give effect in national life to the Papal Encyclical "Quadragesimo anno," on whose principles the Staende-State Austria is based. Preparatory thereto the parties which opposed such a course were outlawed, namely, Communist Party May 26, 1933, National-Socialist Party (Nazis) June 19, 1933 and Social-Democratic Party (Marxian Socialists) February 12, 1934. The sole powerful party remaining thereafter, the Christian Socialists (Catholic Clerical), was liquidated September 27, 1934.

The National Commander (Federal Leader) of The Fatherland Front is the Federal Chancellor; his authorized substitute is the Vice-Chancellor; the Executive Secretary is Dr. Guido Zernatto. The dominating political factor within Fatherland Front and outside thereof is an unofficial semi-democratic Peasant-Labor Front organized by the peasant leader Josef Reither in coöperation with the veteran Anti-Marxist trade-unionist Leopold Kunschack and Mayor Josef Kollmann of Baden.

Members of the Cabinet: Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg (Chancellor and Minister of National Defense and Foreign Affairs); General Ludwig Huelgerth (Vice-Chancellor and Commander-in-chief of the Militia); Dr. Adolf Pilz (Minister of Justice); Dr. Hans Pernter (Minister of Education); Dr. Josef Resch (Minister of Social Welfare); Dr. Rudolf Neumayer (Minister of Finance); Peter Mandorfer (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry); Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Taucher (Minister of Commerce and Transportation); Odo Neustaedter-Stuermer (Minister charged with matters pertaining to public safety); Dr. Edmund Glaise-Horstenau (Minister of Interior); Dr. Guido Schmidt (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs); Guido Zernatto (Secretary of State for the Fatherland Front); General Wilhelm Zehner (Secretary of State for National Defense); Hans Rott (Secretary of State for Labor in Ministry of Social Welfare).

PRESS

Following the dissolution of Parliament in 1933, the Government began to issue decrees intended to correct abuse of the "Freedom of the Press." Full Government control over the press was obtained by the Federal law of October 26, 1934, which went into effect on November 7, 1934, and provides that henceforth the publication of any kind of newspaper shall be subject to a special license which may be granted only if the editor is unobjectionable from a moral as well

AUSTRIA

as a political point of view. The license can be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Safety. The organs of the National Socialist, of the Communist and of the Social-Democratic parties have been suppressed, and of other publications sympathizing with these parties only those are allowed to continue that appear to have altered their sentiments in favor of the Government.

Under the Staende-State régime the provincial newspapers have assumed greater importance.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Editor, Proprietor, etc.</i>
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LEADING NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE CAPITAL.

Die Stunde	Controlled by Czech capital; mildly sensational.	Kronos Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Marc Siegelberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grosse Volkszeitung	Pro-Government tabloid; serious; large circulation.	Steyermuehlges. (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Mach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Freie Presse	Old established formerly important daily; more sympathetic to Germany than to Italy.	Oester. Journal A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Stefan von Mueller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neuigkeits Weltblatt	Liberal Catholic in close contact with Chancellor Schuschnigg.	August Kirsch (<i>Prop.</i>) Hans Kerschbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal	Conservative; leans toward restoration; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	O. Loewenstein & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ladislaus Krejci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt	Old established very important daily with large circulation; represents financial and middle-class interest; contains largest selection of internationally significant news published in Austria.	Steyermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loebel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Strongly and authoritatively Roman Catholic; pro-Government; highly clerical.	Herold Komm. Ges. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Friedrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraf	Boulevard paper; anti-national-socialist; sensational; pro-Government.	Karl Frank Bondi (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Gustav Canaval (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten	Pan-German; controlled by German capital; brilliantly and significantly edited; anti-semitic.	Wiener Neueste Nachrichten Verlags. A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Leonhard Olscha (<i>Admin.</i>) Hans Mauthe (<i>Ed.</i>) "Der Tag" Verlags A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Vinzenz Ludwig Ostry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wiener Tag	Pseudo-democratic; lively written; controlled by Czech capital.	Federal Administration (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Ferdinand Reiter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Zeitung	Official government gazette.	Kronos-Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Josef Gellert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Boerse (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Hans G. Kramer (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Der Heimatschuetzer (weekly)	Pro-Habsburg; pro-Italian; organ of Prince Starhemberg, the leader of the Austro-Fascist Heimwehr movement.	"Der Morgan" Verlags Ges. m.b.H. (<i>Prop.</i>) Maximilian Schreier (<i>Ed.</i>) Frau Maria Klausberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Morgen (weekly)	Same control and policy as Der Wiener Tag.	E. H. Sommert Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt (weekly)	Political, economic and financial.	Paul Szemere (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wierner Boersen Kurier (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Waldheim Eberle A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Geissler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche	Economic and financial; very well informed.	
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten (thrice monthly)	Economic; liberal.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Editor, Proprietor, etc.</i>
Christlicher Staendestaat . . . (monthly)	A leading monthly; represents left wing of Catholic Clerical movement.	Kulturpolitischer Presseverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Dietrich von Hildebrand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mitteilungen des Direktoriums der Oesterr. National-bank (monthly)	Financial and economic.	Austrian National Bank (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Gustav Waermer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Monatsberichte des Oesterreichischen Institutes fuer Konjunkturforschung . . . (monthly)	Economic, trade cycles; covers international developments; emphasizes statistical data.	Oesterr. Institut fuer Konjunkturforschung (<i>Prop.</i>) Prof. Dr. Oskar Morgenstern (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statistische Nachrichten . . . (monthly)	Economic; statistical.	Federal Bureau of Statistics (<i>Prop.</i>) Aulic Councillor Felix Klezl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pan-Europa (monthly)	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of the European states.	Paneuropa-Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi (<i>Ed.</i>)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS OF IMPORTANCE

Grazer Tagespost (Graz)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	Druckerei & Verlags A. G. Leykam of Dr. Julius Keil (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Zaversky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grazer Volksblatt (Graz)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-government.	Universitaetsbuch-druckerei Styria (<i>Prop.</i>) Hochw. Dr. Rochus Kohlbach Bischoeflicher Geistlicher Rat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaerntner Tagblatt (Klagenfurt)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-government.	St. Josefsverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Monsignore Michal Paulitsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Klagenfurter Freie Stimmen . . . (Klagenfurt)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	“Freie Stimmen” Druck & Verlangsges.m.bm.H. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Heinz Paller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Linzer Volksblatt (Linz)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-government.	Kathol. Presseverein der Dioezese Linz (<i>Prop.</i>) Hochw. Josef Danzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Linzer Tagespost (Linz)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	J. Wimmer Kommandites. of Kommerzialrat Dr. Oskar Streit (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Ludwig Simkowsky (<i>Ed.</i>) Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Erich Mair (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiroler Anzeiger (Innsbruck)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-government.	
Innsbrucker Zeitung (Innsbruck)	Evening Edition of Tiroler Anzeiger.	
Innsbrucker Nachrichten . . . (Innsbruck)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	Wagner'sche Universitaetsbuchdruckerei Engelhert Buchroithner (<i>Prop.</i>) Joseph Ernst Langhans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neueste Zeitung (Innsbruck)	Evening Edition of Innsbrucker Nachrichten.	
Salzburger Chronik (Salzburg)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-government.	Salzburger Presseverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Reg. Rat Hochw. Leonhard Steinwender (<i>Ed.</i>) Hans Glaser (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Reinhold Glaser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Salzburger Volksblatt (Salzburg)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	Vorarlberger Presseverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Hochw. Georg Schelling (<i>Ed.</i>) Vorarlberger Buchdruckerei-Ges. Dornbirn (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Hans Naegle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorarlberger Volksblatt (Bregenz)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-government.	
Vorarlberger Tagblatt. (Bregenz)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	

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NEWS AGENCIES

Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle . . .	Official; carefully credits news to source.	Austrian Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Korrespondenz Wilhelm . . .	Semi-official; police.	Hofrat Edmund Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegrafen-Compagnie . . .	German capital; objective; allied with Europa Press, Schweizer Press-telegraph and Information.	Hofrat Richard Wilhelm (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Transatlantik-Radio . . .	Sensational; allied with Sud-Est; distributes I.N.S. service in Danube Valley.	Telegrafen-Compagnie G.m.b.H. (<i>Prop.</i>)
American-European Press Service (Amepress)	Private; reliable; has co-operative basis which enables anyone, especially governments, to reach Foreign correspondents with news of "anti-war" nature whose authenticity is beyond question.	Dr. Hugo Schossberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Korrespondenz Herzog . . .	Oldest privately-owned news service; semi-local.	Czech-owned
Marianne Benes (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Anglo-American Press Association	Association of Correspondents of English language newspapers.	Reuben H. Markham (<i>Pres.</i>)
Syndikat der Zeitungskorrespondenten	Association of both foreign correspondents and correspondents of Austrian provincial newspapers.	Werner Jantschge (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union der Korrespondenten der auswaertigen Presse . . .	Association of leading foreign correspondents.	George Nypels (<i>Pres.</i>)
Vereinigung der Berichterstatter der reichsdeutschen Presse in Wien	Association of German correspondents.	Dr. Walter Lohmann (<i>Pres.</i>)
Verband der auswaertigen Presse.	Association of foreign correspondents.	Dr. Georg Ruttakay (<i>Pres.</i>)

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels

Area: 11,775 square miles

Population: 8,275,552 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born in 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

Cabinet

National Union (Catholic, including Christian Democrats;

Socialist and Liberal Parties)

Appointed June 13, 1936

Premier

PAUL VAN ZEELAND (Catholic, but not a member of Parliament)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Elections of 1936 (for four years)

President: R. MOYERSON (Catholic)

Parties

Representation

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Socialist	66	Socialist	70
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	57	Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	63
Liberal	19	Liberal	23
Rexist	12	Rexist	21
Flemish Nationalist	9	Flemish Nationalist	16
Communist	4	Communist	9
Total	167	Total	202

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Election of May 24, 1936 (for four years)

President: CAMILLE HUYSMANS (Socialist)

Parties	Representation
Socialist	70
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	63
Liberal	23
Rexist	21
Flemish Nationalist	16
Communist	9
Total	202

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical and reformist. In *foreign policy*, favors program of 2d Internationale, League of Nations, limitation of armaments and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines, insurance companies and electrical plants; taxation of capital; representation of workers in industrial management; social and unemployment insurance; compulsory vocational education; government aid in cheap housing and low taxation of workers; compulsory schooling to age of 16; retirement and old age pensions at 60. Program is embodied in so-called "Plan De Man."

Leaders: Emile Vandervelde (Minister of Public Health), C. Huysmans (President of the Chamber of Representatives, formerly Minister of Science and Arts, Burgomaster of Antwerp), Eduard Anseele (formerly Minister of Marine, Posts, Telegraphs and Aéronautics), Louis de Brouckère (formerly Senator), Emile Brunet (formerly President of the Lower Chamber), Paul Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Commerce), Achille

Delattre (Minister of Labor), Henri de Man (Minister of Finance) and Louis Piérard (Deputy).

CATHOLIC PARTY: On October 11, 1936, a general assembly of the Catholic Party approved the reorganization of the Party under the name of the Belgian Catholic Bloc. There is a practically autonomous Flemish Catholic branch of the Bloc known as the Flemish Catholic People's Party (Katholieke Vlaamsche Volkspartij) and an equally autonomous branch in the French speaking districts and Brussels known as the Social Catholic Party (Parti Catholique Social). The two branches are represented in a newly constituted body known as the Directorate. The Christian Democrats (the Catholic Labor Federation) have independent local organizations but also belong to the Flemish Catholic People's Party and the Social Catholic Party. Loyalty to the Church is almost the only cohesive force in the Catholic Bloc and the new organization is an attempt to stem the disintegration which was rapidly undermining the old Catholic Party. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor who are believing Catholics, are practically all adherents of the Bloc. The Catholic Bloc in general approves the *foreign policy* of freedom from alliances advocated by King Leopold in his speech of October 14, 1936. In *domestic policy* it stands for the defense of the interests of the Catholic Church, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, adequate national defense, conservative social reforms and woman suffrage.

Leaders: Henri-Jaspar (formerly Minister of Foreign affairs), Paul Crockaert (formerly Minister of Colonies), George Theunis (formerly Premier), Count Charles de Broqueville (formerly Premier), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (formerly Premier), M. Tschoffen (Christian Democrat, formerly Minister of Colonies), Franz Van Cauwelaert (formerly Minister of Public Works and Agriculture), G. Sap (formerly Minister of Finance), P. Van Isacker (Christian Democrat, Minister of Economic Affairs), Edmond Rubbens (Minister of Colonies), A. de Schryver (Minister of Interior), C. du Bus de Warnaffe (formerly Minister of Interior), and the Christian Democrats: Cyrille Van Overbergh (Senator) and Hubert Pierlot (Minister of Agriculture).

LIBERAL PARTY: Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French-speaking; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter anti-clerical and inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors free trade, the League of Nations and strong national defense.

Leaders: Paul Hymans (Minister of State), A. Devèze (Minister of State), Adolphe Max (Burgomaster of Brussels), Paul Emile Janson (formerly Minister of Justice), Pierre Forthomme (Senator), F. Bovesse (Minister of Justice), Max Leo Gerard (former Minister of Finance), O. Dierckx (Senator), Léon Dens (Senator, formerly Minister of National Defense) and Julius Hoste (Minister of Education).

REXIST PARTY: For the first time the Rexists presented candidates in the May elections of 1936 and the election of 21 of the number to the Chamber was the outstanding feature of the 1936 parliamentary elections at which they polled 11.4% of the popular vote. Their sudden rise to national fame is the work of Mr. Léon Degrelle, their chief or leader. The platform of the party has never been clearly defined, but Mr. Degrelle has violently attacked practically everyone who is or has been in power, especially men who have com-

bined political and financial power, whom he calls "banksters." In *foreign affairs* no definite policy has been advocated, but a marked friendliness toward Germany and contempt for the League of Nations have been shown. In *domestic affairs* the Rexists advocate constitutional reform of the Government, reducing Parliament to a body of fifty and establishing alongside of it a corporative organization which to date has not been defined. Peace on the language question, peace on the school question, social justice to the workers, and protection to small tradespeople from the competition of chain and department stores are all points in the Rexist program. His enemies accuse Mr. Degrelle of wishing to establish a dictatorship, which he vigorously denies, but it is generally believed that the aim of the Rexist movement is the establishment of some sort of an authoritarian state.

Leaders: Léon Degrelle, Count Xavier de Grunne (Senator) and Pierre Daye (Deputy).

FLEMISH NATIONALIST PARTY: Extreme Flemish Party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of the country, and unilingual régime in Flanders. A working agreement, the terms of which are unpublished, was concluded with the new Rexist group in October 1936.

Leaders: Staf Declercq and Romsée (Deputy).

COMMUNIST PARTY: *Leaders:* J. V. Lahaut and X. Relecom (Deputies).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
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FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Dernière Heure	Liberal; large circulation.	MM. Brébart and Oedenkoven (Eds.)
Drapeau Rouge	Organ of Belgian Communist Party.	G. Melot (Ed.) René Hislaire (Dir.)
Echo de la Bourse	Financial.	
Indépendance Belge	National concentration. Designated as semi-official by the press.	Belgian Government (Pub.)
La Gazette	Liberal.	Jules Fricks (Ed.)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (Dir.)
Moniteur Belge	Official.	Belgian Government (Pub.)
Nation Belge	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Paul Neuray (Dir.)
Pays Réel	Rexist.	Léon Degrelle (Dir.)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	Arthur Wauters (Dir.)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any French paper in Belgium.	Miss Rossel (Prop.)
Vingtième Siècle	Catholic.	De Becker Romy (Dir.)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp)	Catholic; financial.	Jules Claes (Dir.)
Lloyd Anversois (Antwerp)	Shipping and economic.	M. Mossly (Ed.)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (Dir.)
Métropole (Antwerp)	Catholic; conservative.	C. Penninck (Dir.) Charles Decerf (Ed.)
Journal de Charleroi (Charleroi)	Socialist.	G. Bufquin des Essarts (Dir.)
Le Pays Wallon (Charleroi)	Catholic.	H. J. Gobbe (Dir.)
Flandre Libérale (Ghent)	Liberal.	Paul Henen (Ed.)
Gazette de Liège (Liège)	Catholic.	Jos. Demarteau (Dir.)
La Meuse (Liège-Brussels)	Wide circulation; Liberal.	L. J. De Thier (Ed.)

BELGIUM

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
L'Express (Liège) . . .	Liberal; progressive.	Mrs. B. Alexandre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal de Liège (Liège) . . .	Liberal.	Désiré Horrent (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Wallonie (Liège) . . .	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Province (Mons) . . .	Liberal.	H. Simonet (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revue Catholique (weekly) . . .	Catholic.	van den Houte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Congo (monthly) . . .	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly) . . .	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean (<i>Eds.</i>)
Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels . . .	Financial and economic.	George de Laveleye (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Belge (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue Générale (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and August Melot (<i>Eds.</i>)

FLEMISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Het Laatste Nieuws . . .	Liberal.	Julius Hoste (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nieuwsblad . . .	Catholic; democratic.	O. Steghers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag (Bruges) . . .	Catholic.	Mile. de Myttenaere (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standaard . . .	Flemish Catholic.	F. Van den Eynde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazet van Antwerpen . . .	Christian Democratic; Catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	M. Goris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Handelsblad (Antwerp) . . .	Catholic; trade and ship news.	John Van Dieren (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp) . . .	Liberal; large local circulation.	Auguste Monet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Staat . . .	Rexist.	Léon Degrelle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Volk en Staat (Antwerp) . . .	Flemish nationalist.	Paul de Mont (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vooruit (Antwerp) . . .	Socialist Party Organ.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Aug. Balthazar (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique Belge .	Semi-official.	Pierre Olivier (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association de la Presse Belge.	Independent.	R. Dupriez (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	G. Détry (<i>Pres.</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)
Area: 514,465 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Paraguay)
Population: 3,077,533 (1932 estimate)

Provisional President

COLONEL JOSÉ DAVID TORO

Assumed office after the overthrow of the Government of President Tejado Sorzano by a Military and Socialist Junta on May 17th, 1936

Cabinet

Reorganized June 20, 1936

PARLIAMENT *

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of May, 1933

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: ZENON C. ORIAS (Liberal)

Parties

Representation

Liberal	8
Genuine Republican	1
Socialist Republican	1
Unseated	5
Vacant	1

Total 16

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: FIDEL ANZE SORIA (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Genuine Republican	39
Liberal	22
Socialist Republican	7
Independent	5

Total 73

* As constituted prior to the revolution of May, 1936.

In a bloodless revolution on May 17th, 1936, the government of President Sorzano was overthrown. The coup was led by Colonel German Busch, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, and he was supported by the three socialist parties: the Republican Socialists, the National Socialists and the Socialists. A socialist and military junta was formed, and Colonel David Toro was selected as Provisional President. On June 20, 1936, the Cabinet was reorganized with three civilian and six military members. On June 23, 1936, Dr. Enrique Finot who was then Ambassador to Washington, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. The other civilian members are Fernando Campero (Minister of Finance) and Antonio Alvarez (Minister of Labor).

Col. Toro has announced that his government aims to create a Socialist State with syndicalization of all national activities and establishment of a non-political parliamentary body which shall be "purely functional."

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties in Bolivia with their programs and leaders as they were constituted prior to the revolution of May, 1936, were as follows:

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. Its *foreign policy* favored peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tended toward conservatism in financial matters and opposed the more inflationary measures which were brought forward during the depression.

Leaders: José Luis Tejada Sorzano (formerly President), Carlos Calvo (Delegate to Chaco Peace Conference), Thomas Manuel Elio (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Casto Rojas (formerly Minister to Argentina), Placido Sanchez (Minister to Spain), José Salinas (formerly Minister of Public Works), Juan María Zalles (Minister to Argentina), José María Gutierrez (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Manuel Carrasco (formerly Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Federico Gutierrez Granier (formerly Minister of Finance), Juan Muñoz Reyes and José Melchor Cuadros (Senator).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and Sr. José María Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José María Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocated recovery of Bolivian territory now under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocated freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders: Dr. Daniel Salamanca (formerly President), Rafael de Ugarte (formerly Minister of Government), David Alvestegui (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luis Calvo (Deputy), Joaquín Espada (formerly Minister of Finance), Demetrio Canelas (Deputy) and Franz Tamayo (formerly President, Chamber of Deputies).

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY: In *foreign policy* advocated firm opposition to Paraguay's claim to the Chaco. Vigorously opposed non-aggression pact discussed in Washington. In *domestic policy* favored improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and was opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders: Bautista Saavedra (formerly President), Juan Manuel Sainz (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Román Paz (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Espada Aguirre (formerly Minister of Public Works), Eduardo Diez de Medina (formerly Minister to the United States), Gabriel Gosálvez (formerly Minister of Defence) and Pedro Zilveti Arce.

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party was formed by Dr. Hernando Siles. As a result of the 1930 revolution it lost much of its influence and organization.

Leaders: Dr. Hernando Siles (Minister to Chile), Rafael Taborga, José Antezana, Enrique Finot (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Fabian Vaca Chavez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed as the result of a split in the Nationalist Party in 1936.

Leaders: Enrique Baldivieso (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Tamayo (Mayor of La Paz), Fernando Campero (Minister of Finance), Flor-encio Candia (Private Secretary to the Presidency).

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Calle	Socialist	Ulises Pelaez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crónica	Socialist	Nagario Pardo Valle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diarío	Independent; largest circulation.	José Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fragua	Ex-service men's paper.	Roberto Jordan Cuéllar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razon	Independent.	F. Vaca Chávez (<i>Dir.</i>)
República	Socialist Republican.	Francisco Lazcano Soruco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna	Nationalist.	Angel Méndez E. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro
Area: 3,285,318 square miles
Population: 47,794,874 (1935 estimate)

President

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following military overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President July 17, 1934, under terms of new constitution, for four-year term

Cabinet

Appointed July 24, 1934

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Chosen by State Assemblies (eight-year term; renewed by halves every four years)

President: ANTONIO GARCIA DE MEDEIROS NETTO *President: ANTONIO CARLOS RIBEIRO DE ANDRADA E SILVA*

Number of members 42 Number of members 300*

* 250 elected, 50 representatives of professional syndicates.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara dos Deputados)

Election of October 14, 1934 (four-year term)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It is similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tends to be more nationalistic and there are provisions which aim to strengthen the unity of the country.

No national parties exist, in the true sense of the word, but parties exist in the States. The northern states tend to be more radical than the southern.

Pro-Government Leaders: Dr. Getulio Vargas (President), Benedicto Valladares (President of Minas Geraes), Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrade e Silva (President of the House of Representatives), Armando de Salles Oliveira (Governor of the State of São Paulo), Carlos de Lima Cavalcanti (Governor of the State of Pernambuco) and Juracy Magalhães (Governor of Bahia).

Opposition Leaders: Arthur Bernardes (formerly President of Brazil), Afranio de Mello Franco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Altino Arantes, Plinio Salgado (Leader of Integralistas or Fascists), Borges de Medeiros, Raul Pilla, João Neves da Fontoura, Sampaio Correia and Octavio Mangabeira (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service; anti-administration tendency.	Paulo Filho (<i>Dir.</i>) Costa Rego (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Carioca	Independent; pro-Government.	Danton Jobim (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite (evening)	Independent.	A. de Athayde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Leading opposition paper.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta de Noticias	Old-established; independent; conservative.	Wladimir Bernardes (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
O Globo (evening)	Independent; opposition.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Imparcial	Liberal Democratic; independent.	J. S. Maciel Filho (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Jornal	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Ganot Chateaubriand (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Jornal do Brazil S.A. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal de Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. Nação	Personal organ of Gen. Flores da Cunha.	Victor Vianna (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Nota (evening)	Democratic; opposition.	Pedro Vergara (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Noite (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Leal de Sousa (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Patria	Radical; opposition.	Carvalho Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguarda	Independent; pro-Government.	Antenor Novaes (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario da Bahia (Bahia)	Democratic; pro-Government.	Ozéas Motta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Noticias (Bahia) (evening)	Democratic; pro-Government.	Eduardo Tourinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Imparcial (Bahia)	Opposition.	Aloysio de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Tarde (Bahia) (evening)	Opposition.	Edgard Curvello (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de Minas (Bello Horizonte)	Independent.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
Folha de Minas (Bello Horizonte)	Opposition.	Ranulpho Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correio do Paraná (Curitiba)	Opposition.	Dario de A. Magalhães (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Dia (Curitiba)	Independent, but pro-Government.	Luiz de Bessa and Newton Prates (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario da Tarde (evening) (Curitiba)	Republican Union; Opposition.	Heitor Valente (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta do Povo (Curitiba)	Insurgent wing of Social Democratic Government Party.	Wandyck Feitas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado do Pará (Pará)	Pro-Government.	Caio Machado (<i>Dir.</i>)
Folha do Norte (Pará)	Pro-Government; oldest paper in North Brazil.	Miguel Rosa (<i>Mgr.</i>)
A Cidade (Pernambuco) (afternoon)	Organ of Integralist Party, fascist tendencies, critic of government.	Elbe Lauro Pospissil (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Manhã (Pernambuco)	Liberal; pro-Government; publishes <i>Diario da Tarde</i> , evening edition.	Acir Guimarães (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Pernambuco (Pernambuco)	Independent; long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	Saporski Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio (Pernambuco)	Independent.	Santanna Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal Pequeno (Pernambuco) (evening)	Independent.	Dr. Paulo Maranhão (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Correio do Povo (Porto Alegre)	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	José de Sá (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Porto Alegre)	Independent; Catholic; in German.	Dario de Almeida Magalhães (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Francisco Pessôa de Queiroz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
		Medeiros Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
		Dr. Alexandre Alcaraz (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Franz Metzler (<i>Ed.</i>)

BRAZIL

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Notícias (Porto Alegre)	Independent; widely read.	Ernesto Corrêa (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Federação (Porto Alegre)	Organ of Government Partido Republicano Liberal.	Celestino Prunes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal da Manhã (Porto Alegre)	Republican Liberal Party; pro-Government.	Darci di Calafiori (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Tribuna (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	M. Nascimento, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio de S. Paulo (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Constitutionalist; pro-Govern- ment.	Pedro Ferraz do Amaral (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	Opposition; organ of the Paul- ista Republican Party.	Antonio Hermann Dias Menezes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Non-partisan; organ of the German colony; in German.	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Troppmair (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diário da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1924.	Dr. Canot Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Ayres Martins Torres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Dr. Oswaldo Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Ayres Martins Torres (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. José Maria Lisboa, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diário Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent.	Julio de Mesquita Filho (<i>Dir.</i>) Plinio Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Constitutionalist; pro-Govern- ment; long-established and influential paper with larg- est circulation in Brazil.	Vicente Santalucia (<i>Dir.</i>) Augusto Goeta (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Fanfulla (São Paulo)	Non-partisan; widely read by Italian population through- out southern Brazil; in Italian.	Diogenes de Lemos Azevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Independent; large circula- tion.	Dr. Gasper Libero (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Opposition.	Ozorio Lopes (<i>Dir.</i>) Brasil Gerson (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. União (weekly)	Roman Catholic.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and finan- cial; socialistic.	Plinio Salgado (<i>Dir.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Carvalho Filho Avelar Fernan- des (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gazzetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	Founded by the <i>Correio da Manhã</i>
Seculo XX (weekly)	Fascist.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia Brasileira	Independent.	Carvalho Filho Avelar Fernan- des (<i>Prop.</i>)
União Telegrafica Brasileira	Independent.	Founded by the <i>Correio da Manhã</i>

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 39,825 square miles

Population: 6,090,000 (1936 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Born in 1894; ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed November 23, 1935; reorganized October 23, 1936

Premier

GEORGE KIOSSEIVANOV

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranye)

Dissolved May 19, 1934

New elections pending

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934, a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934.

Members of the Cabinet appointed on November 23, 1935, and reorganized twice since, are: George Kiosseivanov (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ivan Krasnovsky (Minister of Interior), General Lukov (Minister of War), Kiril Gunev (Minister of Finance), Dmitri Vulev (Minister of Commerce), General Yovov (Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraph), R. Vassillev (Minister of Agriculture), Spas Ganev (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Dr. N. P. Nicolayev (Minister of Education) and A. Karaghyosov (Minister of Justice). The new Cabinet is considered provisional, its task being to conduct new elections. It is opposed to the Army's intervention in politics.

Parties and leaders under last parliamentary régime

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Alexander Malinov (formerly President of the Sobranye, first Premier of the Government of the National Bloc), Nicholas Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gerginov (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov (formerly Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drensky.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of farmers.

Leaders: D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works),

V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and N. Zahariev (formerly Vice-President of the Sobranye).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

RADICAL PARTY: Advocated democratic reform tendencies.

Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: (*Liapchev group*): Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways), St. Mushanov; (*Tzankov group*): Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier), Iv. Russev (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), D. Hristov (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Chr. Kalfov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

LABOR PARTY: Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade).

MACEDONIAN GROUP: Members elected from the Macedonian districts of Bulgaria.

Leaders: Dr. Stanishev and Kozma Georgiev.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party.

Leaders: Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians.

Leaders: Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov.

PRESS

All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Dness	Government organ; well informed.	P. Trifonov (Ed.)
Dnevnik	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov (Ed.)
La Parole Bulgare	Semi-official government paper; in French.	Dr. V. Dannev (Ed.)
Mir	A leading paper; conservative. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	B. Vasov (Ed.)
Slovo	Supports Tzankov Movement.	I. Mechkarov (Ed.)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Dimitrov (Ed.)
Utro	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tannev (Ed.)
Zora	Independent; large circulation; well informed.	D. Krapchev (Ed.)
Narodna Otbrana (weekly) . . .	Organ of military circles.	St. Nedev (Ed.)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	E. Kolev (Ed.)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (Ed.)

BULGARIA

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PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	I. Mechkarov (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency	News Official.	G. Kerekov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction.	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	N. Ballabanov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	V. Chrisicu (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov (<i>Pres.</i>)

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa
Area: 3,694,863 square miles
Population: 10,376,786 (1931 census)

Governor-General
LORD TWEEDSMUIR

Cabinet
Liberal

Appointed October 23, 1935

Prime Minister
WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

As of January, 1937 (Summoned for life by Governor-General in Council)

Speaker: WALTER EDWARD FOSTER
(Liberal)

Parties	Representation
Conservative	59
Liberal	33
Vacancies	4
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Commons)

*Election of October 14, 1935 (for five years) **

Parties	Representation
Liberal	178†
Conservative	40
Social Credit	17
Coöperative Commonwealth Federation	7
Reconstruction	1
United Farmers of Ontario	1
Independent	1
Total	245

* In the 1935 election the Liberals polled 47% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 30%, the C.C.F. 9%, the Reconstruction Party 9%, the Social Credit Party 4%.

† Includes 6 Independent Liberals and 2 Liberal Progressives.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are naturally differences at any one time between the programs of the political parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations. As in the United States there are radicals and conservatives within each major party, and the legislation sponsored by a party has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of Canada grows out of the federal character of the Dominion of Canada. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends in the main upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in

the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, however, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. The Conservative party is based on the English-speaking parts of Eastern Canada and especially on southern Ontario. The Liberal party secures its most dependable support in French-speaking Canada and, therefore, in the Province of Quebec. Its second basis of strength is the prairie provinces.

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy is one of opposition to increased state intervention in the economic life of the country, and to the granting of increased powers to the executive which usually accompanies state intervention. It is critical of the tendency of the Ottawa Agreements to build up a distinct British Empire economic unit. Rather it favors the negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

Leaders: W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Raoul Dandurand (Minister without portfolio and Government Leader in Senate), Thomas A. Crerar (Minister of Mines and Resources), Ernest Lapointe (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), P. J. A. Cardin (Minister of Public Works), Charles A. Dunning (Minister of Finance), J. C. Elliott (Postmaster-General), W. D. Euler (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Fernand Rinfret (Secretary of State), Ian Mackenzie (Minister of National Defense), C. G. Power (Minister of Pensions and National Health), J. L. Ilsley (Minister of National Revenue), J. E. Michaud (Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Norman Rogers (Minister of Labor), Clarence D. Howe (Minister of Transport), J. G. Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Since 1878 it has been traditionally the high-tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against competition from countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban market for Canadian farm products. Since it believes in tariffs also as a bargaining weapon to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. In its last year of office (1935) it appeared to consider increased state intervention in national economic life necessary today due to the absence of free competition, in order to ensure the operation of industries in the public interest. Thus it enacted measures to provide for the co-operative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. It held that the federal authority should be responsible for such measures as unemployment and social insurance and the enforcement of minimum wages, maximum hours of work, and the abolition of child labor.

Leaders: Richard Bedford Bennett (formerly Prime Minister, Leader in House of Commons), Arthur Meighen (Leader in Senate), Sir George H.

CANADA

Perley (formerly Minister without portfolio), C. H. Cahan (formerly Secretary of State), H. A. Stewart (formerly Minister of Public Works), Grote Stirling (formerly Minister of National Defense) and J. Earl Lawson (formerly Minister of National Revenue).

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY: Organized in 1935. Advocates adoption of modified form of Major Douglas's social credit proposals.

Leader: John H. Blackmore (Leader in the House of Commons).

COÖPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August, 1932; long-term program adopted at first annual national convention at Regina in 1933, and immediate program at Winnipeg convention 1934. Advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy. Favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance; maintenance of Canadian neutrality even if United Kingdom is a belligerent; reorganization of League of Nations in order to make it an effective instrument for peace.

Leader: J. S. Woodsworth (Chairman of National Council).

RECONSTRUCTION PARTY: This party polled some 350,000 in the 1935 election and is represented in the House by a single member. It was organized on the eve of the 1935 election and has since been inactive.

Leader: H. H. Stevens (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce).

PRESS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

Name of Paper	Circulation*	Political Affiliation†	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
<i>ALBERTA</i>			
Albertan (<i>m.</i>)	18,411	Social Credit.	George M. Bell Estate (<i>Prop.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>)	26,205	Independent Conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>)	15,820	Liberal.	Paul Reading (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Chas. E. Campbell (<i>Prop.</i>)
Journal (<i>e.</i>)	30,881	Independent Conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>)	7,210	Liberal.	John M. Imrie (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Senator W. A. Buchanan (<i>Prop.</i>)
<i>BRITISH COLUMBIA</i>			
News Herald (<i>m.</i>)	18,000	Independent.	News-Herald Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Province (<i>e.</i>)	83,643	Independent Conservative.	J. N. Kelly (<i>Ed.</i>) Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>)	68,835	Liberal.	M. E. Nichols (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) G. H. Sallans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Colonist (<i>m.</i>)	10,634	Conservative.	Matson Estate (<i>Prop.</i>) Charles Swayne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>)	10,819	Liberal.	K. C. Drury
<i>MANITOBA</i>			
Sun (<i>e.</i>)	4,486	Conservative.	J. B. Whitehead (<i>Prop.</i>)

* Circulation figures provided by The Canadian Daily Newspapers Association.

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, this is indicated.

CANADA

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Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Winnipeg)	60,802	Liberal; influential paper especially in the Prairie provinces.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Winnipeg)	33,967	Independent, with Conservative leanings.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. McCurdy (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK</i>			
Telegraph-Journal (<i>m.</i>) Times-Globe (<i>e.</i>) (St. John)	33,428	Independent. Independent.	H. P. Robinson and J. D. McKenna (<i>Props.</i>) Jennings (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>NOVA SCOTIA</i>			
Chronicle (<i>m.</i>) Daily Star (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)	31,619	Liberal. Liberal.	F. B. McCurdy (<i>Prop.</i>) J. R. Macleod (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Halifax)		Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (<i>Prop.</i>) W. H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)	59,363	Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (<i>Prop.</i>) Andrew W. Robb (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
<i>ONTARIO</i>			
Expositor (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Brantford)	12,151	Independent.	The Preston Family (<i>Props.</i>) W. B. Preston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Hamilton)	51,367	Independent Conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. I. Ker (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Davies-Muir Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. R. Davies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Whig-Standard (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Kingston)	11,246	Independent.	The Blackburn Family (<i>Prop.</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (London)	38,867	Conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. S. Southam (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) P. D. Ross (<i>Prop.</i>)
Citizen (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	33,457	Independent.	E. Norman Smith (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) H. E. Lemieux (<i>Mgr.</i>) C. Gautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	36,196	Conservative	Davies-Muir Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) P. Giffen (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) A. R. Kennedy (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. B. Burgoine (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Droit (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	15,332	Independent.	L. H. Dingman (<i>Prop.</i>) C. D. Dingman (<i>Ed.</i>) L. H. Dingman (<i>Prop.</i>) T. Keith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner . . . (Peterboro)	8,892	Independent.	Communist Party of Canada (<i>Prop.</i>) C. George McCullagh (<i>Pres.</i>)
Standard (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Catharines)	9,987	Conservative.	A. A. McIntosh (<i>Ed.</i>) J. E. Atkinson (<i>Prop.</i>)
Beacon-Herald (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Stratford)	8,670	Independent.	H. Hindmarsh (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop.</i>)
Times-Journal (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Thomas)	8,500	Independent.	C. O. Knowles (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) W. F. Herman (<i>Prop.</i>) Ellison Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Clarion (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Toronto)		Communist.	
Globe and Mail (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	*	The <i>Globe</i> and the <i>Mail and Empire</i> , both morning papers, merged in 1936.	
Star (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	248,217	Independent Liberal.	
Telegram (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	153,744	Conservative.	
Star (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Windsor)	43,830	Conservative	
<i>QUEBEC</i>			
Gazette (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Montreal)	30,171	Conservative; influential paper; specializes in commercial and financial news.	Paul E. Bilkey (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Circulation before amalgamation: *Globe*—78,240. *Mail and Empire*—110,281.

CANADA

Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Herald (e.) . . . (Montreal)	23,679	Liberal.	C. L. Sibley (Ed.)
La Patrie (e.) . . . (Montreal)	16,656	Liberal.	M. du Tremblay (Prop.) Oswald Mayrand (Mg. Dir.)
La Presse (e.) . . . (Montreal)	159,052	Liberal.	M. du Tremblay (Prop.) Eugene Laharche (Ed.)
Le Canada (m.) . . . (Montreal)	14,678	Liberal.	J. N. Chevrier (Gen. Mgr.) E. Turcotte (Ed.)
LeDevoir (e.) . . . (Montreal)	22,251	Independent, Nationalist.	Georges Pelletier (Mg. Dir.)
Star (e.) . . . (Montreal)	123,157	Conservative.	Lord Atholstan (Prop.) Albert R. Carman (Ed.)
Chronicle-Telegraph (e.) (Quebec)	4,672	Independent.	Frank Carrel (Prop.) E. G. Smith (Gen. Mgr.)
L'Action Catholique (e.) (Quebec)	44,166	Clerical.	Jules Dorion (Dir.)
Le Soleil-L'Evenement (e.) (Quebec)	72,024	<i>L'Evenement</i> , a morning paper, was merged with <i>Le Soleil</i> in 1936.	
			Henri Gagnon (Pres. and Mg. Dir.)

SASKATCHEWAN

Leader-Post (m. and e.) (Regina)	26,331	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (Prop.) D. B. MacRae (Ed.)
Star (e.) . . . (Regina)	12,260	Conservative.	A. M. Raymond (Mg. Ed.)
Star-Phoenix (m. and e.) (Saskatoon)	20,284	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (Prop.) J. S. Woodward (Ed.)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press, Ltd. . . (Toronto, Ontario)	Coöoperative Association of Daily Newspaper publishers. Ex-change arrangements with Renters, A. P., etc.	J. F. B. Livesay (Gen. Mgr.)
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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

Name of Journal	Political Affiliation and Character	Proprietor, Editor, Etc.
Canadian Banker (q) . . . (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers Association.	W. G. More and G. W. MacKimmie (Eds.)
Canadian Bar Review (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bar Association.	C. A. Wright (Ed.)
Canadian Business (m.) . . . (Montreal)	Organ of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	D. L. Morrell (Ed.)
Canadian Comment (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Political and economic.	J. B. Perigoe (Secy.)
Canadian Defence Quarterly . . . (q) (Ottawa)	Service journal; defence questions; international affairs.	Lt.-Col. K. Stuart (Ed.)
Canadian Forum (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Political, Literary, and Economic.	Graham Spry (Chairman, Ed. Bd.) Eleanore Godfrey (Mg. Ed.) University of Toronto (Prop.) George W. Brown (Ed.)
Canadian Historical Review (q) (Toronto)	Historical.	The United Grain Growers (Prop.) W. W. Emerson (Mg. Dir.) V. W. Bladen (Mg. Ed.)
Country Guide (half monthly). (Winnipeg)	Farmers organ.	
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (q.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association.	
Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin (m.) . . .	Mining.	Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Pub.)
Dalhousie Review (q.). . . (Halifax)	Political, Literary, and economic.	Dalhousie University (Prop.) H. L. Stewart (Ed.)
Financial Post (w.). . . (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	J. B. MacLean (Prop.) Floyd Chalmers (Ed.)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Political Affiliation and Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc.</i>
Financial Times (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (<i>w.</i>) (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm paper.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Interdependence (<i>q.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	International Affairs.	League of Nations Society in Canada (<i>Prop.</i>) R. B. Inch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Industrial Canada (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Manufacturing.	Canadian Manufacturer's Association, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>) W. A. Craick (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Actualité Economique (<i>m.</i>). (Montreal)	Organ of L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.	H. Laureys (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Province (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Montreal)	Action Liberale Nationale.	S. Vachon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Journal (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Quebec)	Conservative.	Louis Francoeur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Monetary Times (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	D. G. MacLean (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Commonwealth (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	C. C. F.	C. C. F. (Ontario Section) (<i>Prop.</i>) Graham Spry (<i>Ed.</i>) J. F. White (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Frontier (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Queen's University (<i>Prop.</i>) W. E. C. Harrison (<i>Ed.</i>)
Queen's Quarterly (<i>q.</i>) . . . (Kingston)	Political, literary, and economic.	Consolidated Press (<i>Prop.</i>) B. K. Sandwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Saturday Night (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Toronto) 5	Political, literary, and economic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Quarterly (<i>q.</i>)	Political, literary, and economic.	W. P. M. Kennedy (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Law Journal (<i>annual</i>)	Legal.	P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Saskatoon)	Farmers' Coöperative.	

CHILE

Capital: Santiago

Area: 285,133 square miles

Population: 4,287,445 (1930 census)

President

ARTURO ALESSANDRI PALMA (Liberal)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office December 24, 1932 for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Reorganized September 12, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Renewed by halves every four years)

President: JOSÉ MAZA (Liberal)

Parties	Representation
Conservative	12
Liberal	10
Radical	10
Democratic	4
Radical Socialist	3
Socialist	2
Democrat	1
Communist	1
Social Republican	1
Total	44*

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Four-year term)

President: GUSTAVO RIVERA (Liberal)

Parties	Representation
Radical	33
Conservative	32
Liberal	28
Democrat	11
Democratic	9
Socialist	4
Radical Socialist	4
Communist	3
Minor parties	16
Total	140†

* One vacancy to be filled in general congressional elections of March 1937.

† Three vacancies to be filled in general congressional elections of March 1937.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election on October 30, 1932, of a President and complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the elections there were over 20 political parties and groups. Supplementary elections were held in April and September, 1934, September, 1935, and in April and August, 1936, to fill vacancies.

The year 1936 saw in Chile the formation of the Popular Front composed of parties of the Left and extreme Left, including as well the numerically strong and influential Radical Party of the Center. The Front was organized as an anti-Administration alliance to oppose the Government which was supported by a coalition of the Conservative, Liberal, Democratic and Social Republican Parties. In September the Radical Party joined the Government coalition but presumably retained its affiliations with the Popular Front. An endeavor is

now being made to clarify the position of the Radical Party with respect to its dual rôle.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Composed mainly of men of responsibility, distinction and wealth. The party of the Catholic Church and the old land owning classes. The economic program of this party is based on individualism. A group of younger members has shown more liberal tendencies.

Leaders: Horacio Walker (Senator and President of the Party), Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections), Arturo Lyon Peña, Rafael Luis Gumucio (Senator) and Alejo Lira Infante (Senator and Vice President of the Party).

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections. They have since united but the division is still perceptible. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics.

Leaders: Oscar Valenzuela (Senator and President of the Party), I. Urrutia Manzano (Senator), Gustavo Ross (Minister of Finance), Ladislao Errazuriz, Luis Claro Solar, José Maza, Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Enrique Zañartu Prieto (Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections) and Guillermo Correa Fuenzalida (Vice President of the Party).

RADICAL PARTY: Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although theoretically of the Left, it might be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religious and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. The former distinction between the Radicals and Dissident Radicals has virtually disappeared as, prior to September, 1936, the Party was united in its opposition to the Administration. In that month, however, the Radical Party joined a coalition Government and three Radicals were appointed to the Cabinet.

Leaders: Pedro Aguirre Cerda (former Senator), Senator Octavio Señoret (President of the Party), Luis Alamos Barros (Minister of Public Works) and Cristobal Saenz (Senator).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The Democratic Party is of the Left or Left-center. It has been subject to many internal dissensions. Some of the members of the present Congress were elected as Democrats and some as members of the Democratic Party. A more serious division has since occurred and the Party is now divided into the Democrats, supporting the policies of the Alessandri Government, and the Conventionalist Democrats or Democratics, opposing the Government.

Leaders: Democrats: Aquiles Concha (Senator), Fidel Estay (Senator and President of the Party) and Vicente Adrian; *Democrats:* Virgilio Morales (Senator and former President of the Party) and Juan Pradenas (Senator).

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: This party was founded in September, 1931. It has advocated suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, the social function of capital, and condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Radical Socialist Party is one of the Left group.

Leaders: Eliseo Peña Villalon (ex-Cabinet Minister), Guillermo Azócar Alvarez (Senator), Aurelio Nuñez Morgado (ex-Senator and now Ambassador to Spain), Humberto Arellano and Rolando Merino Reyes (Deputies).

SOCIALIST PARTY: The party has not clearly defined its aims but advocates the measures to be found in the platform of most socialist parties, such as wide ownership of private enterprises by the Government, minimum wages, old age pensions, etc. It is moderate in the sense of pursuing its aims through peaceful political means.

Leaders: Marmaduke Grove (Senator), Hipólito Verdugo (Deputy), Carlos Müller (Deputy) and Hugo Grove (Senator).

COMMUNIST PARTY: This party is comparatively recent in origin; it now is a member of the Popular Front. The program is that of the traditional Communist parties but is complicated by the division in its ranks between the adherents of Trotzky and Lenin.

Leaders: Manuel Hidalgo (Senator) and Carlos Contreras Labarca.

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties with their representation in the Chamber of Deputies are: Social Republican, led by Enrique Bravo Ortiz (Senator) -2; Agrarian, led by Deputy Braulio Sandoval, -4; AGECH -1; Radical Socialist, led by Juan Rossetti, -4; Independents -5. Among the minor parties without representation in Congress are the Union Republicana of the Center and the Acción Nacional, a new party of the Center, formed in October 1936 and composed largely of elements of the recently disbanded Milicia Republicana, a private armed organization opposed to both Fascism and Socialism.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hora	Organ of Radical Party.	Anibal Jara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (evening)	Independent.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Santiago and Valparaiso)	Pro-Government and conservative; large circulation; founded at Valparaiso in 1827.	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Clemente Diaz Leon (<i>Dir. and Ed. Santiago edition</i>) and J. Lepeley (<i>Ed. Valparaiso edition</i>)
Nacion	Government organ.	Stock company owned partly by Government (<i>Pub.</i>)
Opinion	Anti-Government paper; radical views.	Luis Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias (evening) .	Tabloid owned by <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Opposition; Ibañista.	Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Topaze (weekly)	Independent; satirical.	Conrado Rios G. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with <i>El Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaiso; independent.	Jorge Delano (<i>Ed.</i>) Julio Asmussen Urrutia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Discussion (Chillán)	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Concepción City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequiel de la Barra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sur (Concepción City)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>) Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tarapacá (Iquique)	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella (Valparaiso)	Evening tabloid of <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unión (Valparaiso)	Liberal.	Fernando Silva M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Pacific Mail (Valparaiso) (weekly)	Independent; printed in English for English speaking communities; British.	Thomas C. Peddar (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman A. Ingrey (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Total Area: 4,278,352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 453,815,235 (1935 Ministry of Interior estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA*

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit under the system of government provided for by the Organic Law

President of National Government

LIN SEN

Designated as the head of the government and chairman of the State Council. The State Council, in addition to the Chairman, consists of from 24 to 36 members.

Under the National Government there are, besides the five yüan, several organs such as: Comptroller-General's Office, Academia Sinica, National Economic Council, National Military Council, etc.

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yuan: Gen. Chiang Kai-shek (Chairman) assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, *viz.*: Interior (Minister, Gen. Chiang Tso-pin); Foreign Affairs (Minister, Gen. Chang Chun); Military Affairs (Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-ch'in); Navy (Minister, Adm. Ch'en Shao-k'uan); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); Industries (Minister, Wu Ting-chang); Railways (Minister, Chang Kia-ngau); Communications (Acting Minister, Yü Fei-p'eng); Education (Minister, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh); and by five subordinate Commissions, *viz.*: Anti-Opium, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs, Famine Relief and National Reconstruction.

Legislative Yuan: Sun Fo (Chairman).

Judicial Yuan: Chü Cheng (Chairman). Subordinate to the Judicial Yuan are the Ministry of Judicial Administration (Minister, Wang Yung-ping), Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Officials.

Examination Yuan: Tai Chi-t'ao (Chairman).

Control Yuan: Yu Yu-jen (Chairman).

* The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people. A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee and the Central Political Council.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, or NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, i.e., Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, attempts to maintain China's territorial and administrative integrity; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; carries on program of modernization in economic, educational and other fields; insists upon control of all important policies by the members of the Kuomintang; uses every effort to round up reactionaries and Communists.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party consists of Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Yu Yu-jen, Chiang Kai-shek (Vice Chairman), Chen Kuo-fu, Ku Meng-yü, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Ting Wei-fen and Chü Cheng. See also the personnel of the National Government.

MANCHUKUO (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This régime, founded by the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected NORTH-EASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, which had ruled the country prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931 and was finally liquidated in 1933 following the invasion of Jehol by Japan and resignation of the Committee's leader, Chang Hsueh-liang. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. The Government is committed to observance of the Open Door (but the establishment of a Petroleum Monopoly in 1935 is regarded by the American and British Governments as a violation of this commitment), equal treatment of races, and Pan-Asiatic solidarity. Economically it is moving towards a highly developed form of state capitalism. The Japanese have taken a controlling part in its administration and are directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan and El Salvador.

COMMUNIST PARTY (officially suppressed): Affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program.

Leaders: Mao Tse-tung (Civil Leader), Chu Teh (Chief of military forces in sovietized area remaining under Communist control).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The manner of registration does not necessarily affect policies.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Central Daily News . . .	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hsin Ching Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	Shih Hsin-chia (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Current Events (monthly).	Pro-Government; in Chinese.	F. T. Li (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canton Gazette . . . (Canton)	Semi-official organ of the government; in English.	E. R. Chang (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canton Daily Sun . . .	Officially subsidized.	K. B. Vaidya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hung Wan Tzu Pao (Canton)	Red Swastika Society.	Chu Tsung-chou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chefoo Daily News (Chefoo)	Independent; British.	Douglas Murray (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chung Shen Pao (Chefoo)	Kuomintang.	Ting Hsun-chu (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . . . (Dairen)	Japanese; in English.	T. Furujo (<i>Pres.</i>)
Min Pao (Foochow) . . .	Japanese.	G. W. Gorman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fu Chien Min Kuo Jih Pao . . . (Foochow)	Kuomintang.	T. Nakasone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central China Post . . . (Hankow)	British; pro-Japanese; in English.	Kao Pai-shih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hankow Herald . . .	Kuomintang; in English	H. J. Archibald (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hsing Wen Pao (Hankow)	Commercial.	Chen Chin-jen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wuhan Erh Pao (Hankow)	Kuomintang.	Chu Feng-sun (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Northern (Harbin)	Japanese paper; in Chinese.	Wong Hsin-ming (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbin Nichi Nichi (Harbin)	Japanese.	T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbinskoye Vremya (Harbin)	Japanese owned; in Russian.	Omori (<i>Ed.</i>)
The International (Harbin)	Pro-Japanese; in Chinese.	S. Tanaka (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Zaria (Harbin) . . .	Anti-Soviet; pro-Japanese; in Russian.	Chang Fu-sheng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shinkyo Nichi Nichi (Hsinking)	Japanese.	G. N. Shipkoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Tung Pao (Hsinking)	Japanese; in Chinese.	Yasuzo Sometani (<i>Prop.</i>)
China Mail (Hong Kong) . .	British.	Soichi Iwata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Press (Hong Kong) . .	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
South China Morning Post . . (Hong Kong)	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Telegraph (Hong Kong) . .	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Kiu Yat Po . . . (Hong Kong)	Independent.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Tsz Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hoten Mainichi Shimbun . . (Mukden)	Japanese.	Chan Chi-lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao . . (Mukden)	Japanese; in Chinese.	M. Matsumiya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Min Pao (Mukden) . . .	Manchukuo government organ.	S. Omoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hua Pei Jih Pao (Peiping) . .	Kuomintang.	H. Soneya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Journal de Pekin (Peiping) . .	French.	T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peiping Ch'en Pao (Peiping)	Hopei-Chahar Political Coun- cil.	S. Koto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peiping Chronicle (Peiping) . .	Kuomintang.	Hu T'ien-ch'ai (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shih Chieh Jih Pao (Peiping)	Independent.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ya Chow Min Pao (Peiping)	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	Chang Shen-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Peiping) . . .	Independent.	
Tu Li P'ing Lun . . . (Peiping) (weekly)	Independent critic.	W. Sheldon Ridge (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Critic . . . (Shanghai) (weekly)	Chinese; independent; in Eng- lish.	Sheng Shih ch'iang (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Outlook Shanghai) . .	Pro-Government; in English.	Lin Keng-yu (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Press (Shanghai) . .	Chinese; pro-Government; in English.	Ch'i'ng Tai-Chao (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Times . . . (Shanghai)	Independent.	Dr. Hu Shih and others (<i>Pub.</i>)
China Weekly Review . . (Shanghai)	American; pro-Chinese.	C. S. Kwei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chinese Economic Journal . . (Shanghai) (monthly)	Economic; in English.	L. T. Kentwell (<i>Pub.</i>)
Chung Hwa Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	K. B. Pan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung . .	German.	J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Shanghai) . .	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	Hollington K. Tong (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Far Eastern Review . . . (Shanghai) (monthly)	American registered; pro-Jap- anese.	K. B. Pan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hwa Mei Wan Pao . . . (Shanghai) (evening)	Sino-American owned; pro- Chinese; in Chinese.	J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Chinese Ministry of Industry (<i>Pub.</i>)
		Lin Pai-sheng (<i>Ed.</i>)
		P. Huldermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Ch'en Leng-hsueh (<i>Ed.</i>)
		George Bronson Rea (<i>Prop.</i>)
		C. J. Laval (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Harold Mills (<i>Pub.</i>)
		Chu Tso Tung (<i>Pres.</i>)

CHINA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal de Shanghai . . .	French.	G. Moresthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Pao (Shanghai) . . .	Kuomintang; Pro-Government.	Kuan Chiu-an (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily News . .	British.	Edwin Haward (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
Oriental Affairs . . .	British.	H. G. W. Woodhead (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		Tang Leang-li (<i>Ed.</i>)
People's Tribune (Shanghai) .	Kuomintang; in English. (semi-monthly)	
Revue Nationale Chinoise .	Sino-French. (Shanghai) (monthly)	Dr. Wai and J. E. Lemiere (<i>Eds.</i>)
Russian Daily News . . .	White Russian	V. A. Chilikin (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	American.	G. C. Bruce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shanghai Mainichi. . .	Japanese.	Randall Gould (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shimbun		S. Fukamachi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shim- bun	Japanese.	G. Ishikawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Times . . .	British; pro-Japanese.	E. A. Nottingham (<i>Prop.</i>)
Shanghai Zaria . . .	Russian.	A. Morley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shun Pao (Shanghai) . . .	Independent.	L. V. Arnoldov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai) . .	Independent.	Y. H. Chang (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Shanghai) . .	Independent.	Li Hao-jan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Mei Wan Pao . . .	American; in Chinese. (Shanghai)	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Wan Pao (Shanghai) . .	Independent.	C. V. Starr (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ching Yen Erh Pao . . .	Independent. (Swatow)	Chu Ying-p'eng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lingtung Min Kuo Erh Pao .	Kuomintang. (Swatow)	Tseng Hyui-puh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsch-Chinesische Nachrichten (Tientsin)	German.	Hung Choon-sin (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Keishin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (Tientsin)	Japanese.	Chan Chieh-mok (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasha Zarya (Tientsin) . .	Russian.	W. Krey (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily Mail . .	Japanese interest; in English. (Tientsin)	T. Morikawa (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
North China Star (Tientsin) .	American.	I. L. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peking and Tientsin Times .	British. (Tientsin)	T. G. Fisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shang Pao (Tientsin) . . .	Independent.	Charles J. Fox (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin) . .	Independent.	W. V. Pennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin) . .	Independent.	
Yung Pao	Japanese interest; in Chinese. (Tientsin)	T'ang Ting-yao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (Tsingtao) .	Kuomintang.	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Santo Mainichi Shimbun .	Japanese. (Tsingtao)	Hsieh Yu-p'u (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao) .	Independent; British owned.	Li Chih-t'ang (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Shih Pao (Tsingtao)	Independent.	Chang Wei-chow (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Chang Chin-sun (<i>Ed.</i>)
		K. Hasegawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Colin F. Stockwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Yin P'u-chai (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Havas (Shanghai) . .	French.	H. Barde (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Associated Press (Shanghai) .	American.	H. J. Harris (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Central News Agency (Nanking)	Kuomintang; official.	C. S. Chien (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Domei Tsushin-Sha (Shanghai)	Japanese.	S. Matsumoto (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Kuo Min (Shanghai) . . .	Chinese; semi-official.	Li Choy (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Reuters (Shanghai) . . .	British.	C. J. Chancellor (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Shun Shih (Shanghai) . . .	Chinese.	T'ang Shih-ch'ang (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Sin Sen (Shanghai) . . .	Chinese.	Yen O-sheng (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Transocean (Shanghai) . .	German.	E. Fuerholzer (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Tass (Shanghai) . . .	Russian.	J. Chernov (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press (Shanghai) . .	American.	J. R. Morris (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá
Area: 447,536 square miles
Population: 8,368,540 (1934 estimate)

President

DR. ALFONSO LÓPEZ (Liberal)

Elected February 11, 1934; assumed office August 7, 1934, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Reorganized October, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1935 (for four years)

President: Changes every month.

Number of members 56 Number of members 118

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of May, 1935 (for two years)

President: Changes every month.

Number of members 56 Number of members 118

Note: Owing to the abstention of the Conservative Party from the 1935 elections both chambers of Congress are made up of Liberals of different shades of opinion.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: While the Constitution enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886 and amended in 1910 continues in force under the present Liberal régime, it has been revised in important particulars by a Legislative Act of 1936 and the Liberal Party advocates still further amendments. The Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics; and it is committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and a program of public education.

Leaders: Alfonso López (President of the Republic), Enrique Olaya Herrera (formerly President), and the following members of the National Directorate of the Party: Eduardo Santos (Chairman), José Miguel Arango, Armando Solano, Miguel Durán Durán, Rafael Arredondo, Carlos M. Simmonds, Rafael A. Garzón and Antonio Oviedo R. (Secretary).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: The National Directorate of the Party is: Laureano Gómez (Chairman), Pedro María Carreño, Augusto Ramírez Moreno, Mariano Ospina Pérez, General Eduardo Ortíz Borda and Luis Ignacio Andrade (Secretary).

COLOMBIA

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Espectador (evening)	Liberal.	Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razon (morning)	Non-partisan.	Juan Lozano y Lozano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Siglo (morning)	Conservative.	Laureano Gómez and José de la Vega (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Tiempo (morning)	Liberal; most influential paper; largest circulation in the country.	Eduardo Santos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Heraldo (Barranquilla) (morning)	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernández (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa (Barranquilla) (morning)	Independent.	Carlos Martínez Aparicio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deber (Bucaramanga) (evening)	Conservative.	Juan C. Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia (Bucaramanga) (morning)	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Gálvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correo del Cauca (Cali)	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Relator (Cali) (evening)	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Diario de la Costa (Cartegana)	Conservative.	Carlos Escallón (<i>Dir.</i>)
Comentarios (Cucúta)	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Manizales)	Conservative.	Alfredo Botera Trujillo (<i>Act.</i> <i>Dir.</i>)
Colombiano (morning) (Medellín)	Conservative.	Fernando Gómez Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Defensa (evening) (Medellín)	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (Medellín)	Independent.	Eduardo Uribe Escobar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Heraldo de Antioquia (Medellín) (morning)	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Defensa (morning) (Santa Marta)	Liberal.	J. Ignacio Diaz G. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estado (morning) (Santa Marta)	Liberal.	José B. Vives (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Magdalena (Santa Marta)	Conservative.	José A. Iguarán C. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz Católica (weekly) (Cali)	Conservative.	Pbro. Mario Paz Borrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Bogedon (weekly) (Cartagena)	Independent.	Jacob del Vallee (<i>Dir.</i>)

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José

Area: 23,000 square miles

Population: 565,427 (1935 estimate)

President

LEÓN CORTÉS CASTRO (Republican Nacional)

Elected February 9, 1936; assumed office May 8, 1936, for four-year term

Cabinet

Republican Nacional

Appointed May 8, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1936 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: JUAN RAFAEL ARIAS (Republican Nacional)

Parties	Representation
Administration (Republican Nacional)	32
Opposition (Nacional)	9
Communist (holdovers)	2
Total	43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica (with the exception of the Communists) do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages. In the elections of 1936 all Communist candidates were defeated.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Diario de Costa Rica . . .	Independent.	Otilio Ulate (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Epoca	Catholic.	Guillermo Angulo Marín (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Escuela de Agricultura . . .	Agricultural.	Luis Cruz B. (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Gaceta	Official.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Hora	Independent.	José Marín Cañas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent but supports Administration.	Arturo Fonseca (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrasé (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Tribuna	Independent but supports Administration.	José María Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Eco Catolico (weekly).	Catholic.	Carlos Borge (<i>Ed.</i>)
Radio (Puntarenas) (weekly).	Independent.	Jorgé R. Carazo García (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (weekly)	Communist.	Costa Rica Communists (<i>Pub.</i>)
Voz del Atlantico	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Port Limón) (weekly)		
Liberación (monthly) . . .	Socialist.	Vicente Saenz (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Repertorio Americano . .	Literary.	Joaquin García Monge (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Revista del Instituto de Café (monthly)	Agricultural.	Instituto de Defense de Café (<i>Pub.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 4,029,220 (1936 estimate)

President

FEDERICO LAREDO BRU

Took oath of office December 24, 1936, following impeachment
of Dr. Miguel Gómez

Cabinet

Appointed December 24, 1936

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate) <i>Election of January, 1936</i>	President: ARTURO ILLÁS (Nationalist)	LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives) <i>Election of January, 1936</i>	Speaker: DR. CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING (Liberal)
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Coalition Parties	24	Conjunto Nacional Democratico	72
Conjunto Nacional Democratico	12	Liberal	35
	—	Union Nacionalista	30
Total	36	Acción Republicana.	25
		Total	162

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Constitutional Government in Cuba was restored with the inauguration of President Gómez on May 20, 1936, after two years and nine months of provisional governments following the overthrow of Machado (August 12, 1933). Elections were held in January, 1936 for President and Vice President, members of Congress, Provincial Governors, Municipal Mayors and the provincial and municipal councils. The elections for President and Vice President and many of the members of Congress were between the three coalition parties on the one hand, and the Conjunto Nacional Democratico on the other, whose presidential candidate was former President Mario García Menocal. Both the coalition and the Conjunto Nacional Democratico platforms espoused liberal democratic principles and both promised to work for social and land reforms, the development of industry along nationalistic lines and a liberal policy toward labor. President Gómez was impeached by Parliament in December, 1936.

The Republic is governed under the (1935) Constitutional Law enacted by the Provisional Government, but a Constituent Assembly is scheduled to be held at an early date.

The following are the members of the Cabinet: General Rafael Montalvo (Secretary of State), Manuel Castellanos (Minister of Justice), Manuel Jimenez Lanier (Minister of Interior), Eduardo Montoulieu (Minister of Fi-

nance), José A. Casas (Minister of Public Works), Amadeo Lopez (Minister of Agriculture), Raul Zarraga (Minister of Commerce), Dr. Juan M. Portuondo (Minister of Labor), Dr. Fernando Sirgo (Minister of Education), Dr. Zenon Zamara (Minister of Public Health and Charities), Melani Diaz (Minister of Communications), Dr. Juan J. Remos (Minister of National Defense) and Enrique Bringuier (Minister of the Presidency).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Alerta	Independent	Ricardo Villares (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Avance	Independent.	Dr. Oscar Zayas (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Crisol	Liberal.	Julio C. Gonzalez Reboul (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Discussion	Supported Conjunto Nacional Democratico Party.	Tomás Julia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent; conservative; oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony.	José I. Rivero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	C. Clark Pessino (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Finanzas	Independent; business journal.	René Carbonell (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mundo	Independent, nationalistic.	Victor Bilbao (<i>Ed.</i>)
El País	Independent, largest circulation.	Alfredo I. Hornedo (<i>Prop.</i>)
E. Camagueyano	Independent.	Walfredo Rodríguez Blanco (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Comercio	Independent.	Juan G. Posada (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
La Correspondencia	Independent.	Julio Velis López (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
Adelante	Independent.	Ramón de la Paz y Castillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Diario de Cuba	Independent.	E. Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Eduardo F. Quilez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Cuba Importadora é Industrial (bi-monthly)	Spanish-English mercantile journal.	J. B. Suris (<i>Dir.</i>)
P A R (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa . . .	Association of newspaper publishers.	Rafael M. Angulo (<i>Pres.</i>)
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)

Area: 54,244 square miles

Population: 15,250,000 (1937 estimate)

President

DR. EDUARD BENEŠ

Elected by National Assembly December 18, 1935, to succeed President Masaryk who resigned, for full presidential term of seven years

Cabinet

Coalition including Czechoslovak Agrarian, Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Social Democratic, German Agrarian, German Social Democratic, German Christian Socialist, Czechoslovak Trades and Czechoslovak National Socialist Parties.

Appointed July 28, 1936

Premier

DR. MILAN HODŽA (Czechoslovak Agrarian)

Appointed November 5, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Národní Shromáždění)

Election of May 19, 1935

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senát)

(Eight-year term)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sámovna)

(Six-year term)

Speaker: DR. FRANTIŠEK SOUKUP
(Czechoslovak Social Democrat)

Parties

Representation

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Czechoslovak Agrarian	23	Czechoslovak Agrarian	45
Sudeten German (Henlein)	23	Sudeten German (Henlein)	44
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	20	Czechoslovak Social Democratic	38
Communist	16	Communist	30
Czechoslovak National Socialist	14	Czechoslovak National Socialist	28
Slovak People's	11	Czechoslovak People's Catholic	22
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	11	Slovak People's	22
National Union (Kramář)	9	Czechoslovak Trades	17
Czechoslovak Trades	8	National Union (Kramář)	17
German Social Democratic	6	German Social Democratic	11
Hungarian Christian Nat. Soc.	6	Hungarian Christian Nat. Soc.	9
German Christian Socialist	3	Fascist	6
Total	150	German Christian Socialist	6
		German Agrarian League	5

Total 300

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CZECHOSLOVAK AGRARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY: Represents agricultural population and defends its interests; favors protective tariff on agricultural products; the strongest Czechoslovak party.

Leaders: Rudolf Beran (Chairman of Party), Dr. Milan Hodža (Premier), Jan Malypetr (Speaker of Lower Chamber, formerly Premier), Dr. Josef Zadina (Minister of Agriculture), František Udržal (formerly Premier), František Machník (Minister of Defense), Václav Donát, Josef Vraný, František Mašata and Dr. Josef Černý (Minister of the Interior).

SUDETEN GERMAN (HENLEIN) PARTY: Composed of German National Socialists and bourgeois elements of other German parties. Advocates establishment of United German front; opposed to Marxism.

Leaders: Konrad Henlein (Chairman of Party), K. H. Frank, Dr. Gustav Jonak, Ernst Kundt, Ing. Franz Künzl, Dr. Hans Neuwirth, Dr. Gustav Peters, Rudolf Sandner, Dr. Wilhelm Sebekowsky, Rudolf Kasper, Dr. Anton Kreissl, Dr. Franz Hodina and Fritz Zippelius.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Workingmen's party with Marxist program, but follows constitutional democratic methods in politics; advocates social reform and welfare measures; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Antonín Hampl (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Public Works), Rudolf Bechyně (Minister of Railways), Dr. Alfred Meissner (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Jaromír Nečas (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Ivan Dérer (Minister of Justice), F. Tomášek (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber) and Dr. František Soukup (Speaker of Upper Chamber).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Member of the 3d Internationale. Founded September, 1920, by division from left wing of Social Democratic Party; includes all nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Leaders: Klement Gottwald (Chairman of Party), Antonín Zápotocký, Bruno Köhler and Vilém Široký.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of workmen, middle class state employees, and traders. Advocates social reforms but opposed to extreme Marxist principles.

Leaders: Václav Klofáč (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. E. Franke (Minister of Education), Alois Tučný (Minister of Posts and Telegraph), Dr. Jaroslav Stránský, Dr. Antonín Klouda, Dr. Josef Patejdl, Frant. Zemínová, Vladimír Polívka and Hugo Bergmann.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy; conservative with leanings toward social reforms. Aims at the preservation of the influence of the Catholic Church on the schools and in public life, and promotion of interests of high clergy and working classes.

Leaders: Mgr. Jan Šrámek (Chairman of Party, Minister of Unification), Ing. Jan Dostálék (Minister of Public Works), Dr. J. Dolanský (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. M. Hruban (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber), Boh. Stašek and Dr. M. Mičura.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party, with which it cooperates, in its more orthodox socialistic orientation. In questions affecting national minorities, stands with other conservative German and Hungarian parties demanding cultural autonomy,

but strongly opposed to Sudeten German (Henlein) Party. Its opposition tactics, carried on for ten years, were given up after the election of 1929.

Leaders: Dr. Ludwig Czech (Chairman of Party, Minister of Public Health), Wenzel Joksch, Dr. Karl Heller and Siegfried Taub.

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party only in laying strong stress upon local autonomy for Slovakia, including finance, administration and Slovak schools; represents Slovak Catholic interests.

Leaders: Mgr. Andrej Hlinka (Chairman of Party), Dr. J. Tiso (formerly Minister of Public Health), Dr. Martin Sokol, Karol Sidor and Josef Buday.

NATIONAL UNION: A merger of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party and National League.

Leaders: Dr. Karel Kramár (Chairman of Party), Dr. Josef Matoušek, Jiří Stříbrný (Founder of National League), Dr. Ladislav Rašín, Dr. František Hodač and Frant. Ježek.

GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Has similar aims to Czechoslovak Agrarian Party, the only difference being in its representation of national minority interests; seeks collaboration with the Czechoslovak Agrarians.

Leaders: Prof. F. Spina (Minister without Portfolio), Gustav Hacker (Chairman of Party), Josef Fiedler and Wolfgang Zierhut.

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADES PARTY: A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as against both large capitalists and socialists; followers mostly of middle classes; advocates reduction in present heavy taxation.

Leaders: Jos. V. Najman (Chairman of Party and Minister of Commerce) and R. Milčoch.

HUNGARIAN CHRISTIAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents Hungarian and conservative minority interests; opposed to coalition government.

Leaders: Dr. Géza Szüllő, Josef Szentiványi, János Esterhazy, Andor Nitsch, Dr. George Hanreich and Karl Kostler.

GERMAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A Catholic party, similar to Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party but representing German minority interests.

Leaders: Friederich Stolberg (Chairman of Party), Erwin Zajíček (Minister without Portfolio), Dr. Felix Luschka and Dr. Rudolf Ritter.

FASCIST PARTY: Led by former General in the Czechoslovak army.

Leaders: Gen. Rudolf Gajda (Chairman of Party) and Dr. Jiří Branžovský.

Non-political members of Cabinet: Dr. Kamil Krofta (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Dr. Josef Kalfus (Minister of Finance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
České Slovo	Organ of Czechoslovak National Socialist Party.	Václav Klofáč (<i>Dir.</i>) K. Z. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christlich Sozialer Nachrichten	Organ of German Christian Socialist Party.	Hugo Rokyta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Landpost	Organ of German Agrarian League.	Bruno Böhmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Presse	Independent; nearest to German Christian Socialist Party.	Franz Lehr (<i>Ed.</i>)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia	German nationalist paper.	Ferd. Deml (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Die Zeit	Organ of Sudeten German Party (Henlein).	W. Wannenmacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Jan Scheinost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Listy	Organ of National Union; conservative.	Vojtěch Holeček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Osvobození	Politically independent; close to Foreign Office; organ of Czechoslovak Legionnaires; progressive, with socialistic tendencies.	Dr. Lev Sychrava (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; nearest to Czechoslovak National Democratic Party.	Ing. Vl. Louda (<i>Act. Ed.</i>)
Národní Střed	Organ of Czechoslovak Trades Party.	L. Hájek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polední List	Organ of National Union.	Jiří Stříbrný (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pragai Magyar Hirlap	Organ of Magyar opposition parties; represents radical national feeling.	Géza Forgách (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Presse	Official; in German.	Arne Laurin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Tageblatt	Independent; leading German language liberal paper, representing less radical national feeling.	R. Keller (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. S. Blau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Právo Lidu	Organ of Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party.	Josef Stivín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pražské Noviny	Government organ.	Fr. Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rudé Právo	Organ of Communist Party.	Frant. Vorlíček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialdemokrat	Organ of German Social Democratic Party.	Siegfried Taub (<i>Ed.</i>) Karl Kern (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Josef Vraný (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák (Bratislava)	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	Karol Sidor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenská Politika (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Fr. Votruba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenský Deník (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Karol Hušek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Brno)	Independent; liberal.	Dr. J. Stránský (<i>Pub.</i>) Eduard Bass (<i>Ed.</i>) Ladislav Zamýkal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nášinec (Olomouc)	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	
Central European Observer (fortnightly)	Official; political, economic, literary; in English.	Stan. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, and literary; in French.	J. Linhart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rundschau (weekly)	Organ of Sudeten German Party (Henlein).	Ing. W. Rümmler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centralnaja Europa (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary; in Russian; official.	Dr. Jaroslav Papoušek (<i>Ed.</i>)

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,722,000 (1936 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)
Reconstructed November 4, 1935

Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER (Landsting)	Election of September, 1936 *	LOWER CHAMBER (Folketing)	Election of October 22, 1935 (for four years)
<i>Speaker:</i> C. TH. ZAHLE (Radical)		<i>Speaker:</i> HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	31	Social Democratic	68
Liberal	22	Liberal	29
Conservative	15	Conservative	26
Radical	7	Radical	14
Faroe Islands Union Party	1	Free People's	5
	—	Justice League	4
Total	76	Communist	2
		Slesvig	1
		Total	149

* Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly industrial laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' coöperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and universal disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day to eight hours, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Leaders: Th. A. M. Stauning (Premier), H. P. Hansen (Minister of Finance), K. K. Steincke (Minister of Justice), Hartvig Frisch (formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber), Alsing Andersen (Minister of Defense), N. Fisker (Minister of Public Works) and J. Kjaerbøl (Minister of Trade).

LIBERAL PARTY: Usually called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and the discharge of League obligations; stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bicameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

Leaders: H. Hauch (Member of Upper Chamber), I. P. Stensballe (formerly Minister of Public Works) and S. Brorsen (formerly Minister of Defense).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Represents financial, industrial, and business constituency of cities, and landowners. In *foreign policy*, moderately nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, resists reduction of army and navy and favors a defense plan based on compulsory enlistment; defends the state church and Christian instruction in public schools; stands for protection of private property, protective tariff duties to aid industry, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, and compulsory social insurance; opposes taxation on land values, parcelling out of large estates, and prohibition.

Leaders: Christmas Möller, P. Korsgaard and V. Pürschel (Lower Chamber), and Axel B. Lange (Upper Chamber).

RADICAL PARTY: Also called "The Radical Left Party"; represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors obligatory arbitration, League of Nations, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of the Upper Chamber; abolition of compulsory military service; stands for religious freedom; seeks coöperation with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade; favors free trade, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and high direct income and property taxation for social purposes, and profit sharing.

Leaders: C. Th. Zahle (formerly Premier), P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs), A. M. Hansen and Jørgen Jørgensen (Minister of Education).

JUSTICE LEAGUE: Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land; anti-socialistic; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of church and state, free trade, reduction of parliamentary representation with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, freedom of education and religion.

Leader: Hans Hansen.

FREE PEOPLE'S PARTY: Organized in 1934 by split in the Liberal Party; defends agrarian interests.

Leader: V. Thomsen.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Accepts program of 3d Internationale. Represented in Parliament for first time in 1932.

Leader: Axel Larsen.

SLESVIG PARTY: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite. The principal point of its program is a revision of the present border between Denmark and Germany.

Leader: J. Schmidt.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende	Conservative.	Sv. Aage Lund, Sv. Poulsen and Nic. Blædel (<i>Eds.</i>)
Børsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kristeligt Dagblad	Religious; conservative.	Sv. Rehling and Helweg Larsen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nationaltidende	Conservative.	A. Schoch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	V. Koppel and N. Hasager (<i>Eds.</i>)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Peter Tabor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Heimdal	Liberal.	Bjørn Hanssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aabenraa)		
Aalborg Amtstidende	Liberal.	T. Lassen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende	Conservative.	Schiöttz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amstidende	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Fred Höjmark (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Jyllandsposten	Conservative.	H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Jydske Tidende	Conservative.	E. Nielsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Kolding)		
Fyns Stiftstidende	Conservative.	P. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Tidende	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Socialdemokrat	Social Democratic.	Johs. Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen and Wald. Petersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen, J. A. Lemming (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		
Gads Danske Magasin	Political and literary.	Erik Rindom (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Tilskueren (monthly)	Political and literary.	Axel Garde (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomi og Politik	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsökonomi (<i>Prop.</i>)
(quarterly)		
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
Journalistforbundet	Copenhagen Pressmen's Association.	K. Eskelund (<i>Ch.</i>)
Provins-Journalistforeningen . .	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	N. P. Sørensen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Ritzaus Bureau	Independent news agency; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo)

Area: 19,332 square miles

Population: 1,478,121 (1935 census)

President

GENERALISSIMO RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO MOLINA

Assumed office August 16, 1930; reelected May 16, 1934, for four-year term ending August 16, 1938

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last regular election May 16, 1934; special election for newly created National District and Trujillo Province, October 18, 1934

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

President: MARIO FERMÍN CABRAL

The Senado is composed of 13 members, one for each province and one for the newly established National District, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: GEN. MIGUEL ÁNGEL ROCA

The Cámara is composed of 35 members, one for each 30,000 of population, or fraction of more than 15,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES

With the advent of the present administration, following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared and party lines ceased to have any influence upon either the administrative or the legislative authority. A new government party called the "Partido Dominicano" was formed. Power passed into the hands of the President and his advisers. President Trujillo is assisted by Jacinto B. Peynado (Vice-President), Major General José García (Secretary for the Interior, Police, War and Marine), Señor Emilio Espinola (Secretary for the Presidency), Señor Ernesto Bonetti Burgos (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Señor Agustín Arísty (Secretary for the Treasury), Lic. Manuel Lora (Secretary for Agriculture), Señor Francisco A. Herrera (Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Labor), Lic. Federico C. Alvarez (Secretary for Communications and Public Works), Dr. Tomás E. Pérez (Secretary for Sanitation and Charity), Lic. Victor E. Garrido (Secretary for Public Education and Fine Arts), Dr. Elias Brache, hijo (Secretary for Justice), Señor Virgilio Alvarez Pina (President of the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listin Diario	Pro-Government; founded in 1889.	Arturo Pellerano Sardá (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Opinion	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	René M. Lepervanche (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Informacion	Pro-Government; founded in 1915.	Rafael César Tolentino (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Tribuna	Pro-Government; founded in Aug. 1932.	Cesar E. Tirado M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Comercio	Pro-Government; founded in June, 1930.	Ihermanos Roque (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,600,116 (1933 estimate)

Supreme Chief (Jefe Supremo de la Republica)

FEDERICO PÁEZ

Power delegated by Armed Forces, September 26, 1935

Cabinet

Liberal-Socialist

Appointed October 2, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Dissolved on September 26, 1935

UPPER CHAMBER

LOWER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Cámara de Diputados)

Number of members 32 Number of members 56

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government; Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President. The dissension between the Executive and Legislative Branches which has been chronic since 1929, culminated on August 20, 1935, when President Velasco Ibarra dissolved Congress, annulled the 1929 Constitution, and convoked a Constituent Assembly. In effect, he made himself dictator for the period necessary to convoke the Assembly and to amend the fundamental document. However, the armed forces immediately voiced their objection and arrested the President. Congress resumed its duties, accepted his resignation and constitutionally invested his Minister of Government, Dr. Antonio Pons, as Acting President. Presidential elections were called for October 13 and 14. It soon developed that the irremediable split in the parties of the Center and Left would result in a certain victory for the Conservative candidate. It was realized, moreover, that the outcome of the elections would contribute no permanent remedy for Ecuador's political ills, and that the inadequacies of the 1929 Constitution, which are the underlying cause of political instability, could not be corrected by constitutional means. Accordingly, on September 26, 1935, Dr. Pons accepted the resignation of his entire Cabinet and then resigned himself. The armed forces accepted the resignation and took over the Government, delegating the power to Señor Federico Páez. The latter took office the same day as Supreme Chief of the Republic. Congress was dissolved and the 1906 Constitution was declared in force in so far as it does not conflict with social, administrative and other reforms contemplated. It has been announced that a Constituent Assembly will be convoked after the reform program has been consummated. During 1936 a new constitution was drafted by a commission appointed by the government. It has not yet been decided whether to submit

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it to a plebiscite of the people or for discussion and approval by a Constituent Assembly.

LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leaders: Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio (President of Party), Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Narváez and J. Modesto Larrea Jijón.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leaders: Manuel Sotomayor y Luna (Presidential Candidate in 1932), Jacinto Jijón Caamaño and Dr. Alejandro Ponce Borja (Presidential Candidate in 1935).

VELASQUISTAS: This group which is composed of supporters of former President Velasco is made up of both Liberals and Conservatives.

Leader: José María Velasco Ibarra (formerly President of the Republic).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Felipe Chávez, Colón Serrano and Carlos Zambrano.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Mantilla Bros. (Prop.)

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Dia	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Globo (Bahia de Caraquez) . .	Liberal.	Carlos M. Palau (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Crónica (Cuenca)	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Sur (Cuenca) . .	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Cuenca)	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prensa (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Telégrafo (Guayaquil) . .	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
Universo (Guayaquil) . .	Liberal; widely read.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Provincia (Portoviejo) . .	Liberal.	Carlos A. Palacios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Razon (Ribobamba) . .	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cosmopolita (Ambato) . .	Independent.	Nicholas Rubio Vasquez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo

Total Area: 383,000 square miles

Settled Area: 13,600 square miles

Population: 14,217,864 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING FAROUK I.

Born February 11, 1920

Proclaimed King, April 28, 1936

He governs under the regency of: H.R.H. PRINCE MOHAMED ALY,
President, AZIZ IZZET PASHA, MOHAMED CHERIF SABRY PASHA

Cabinet

Wafdist

Appointed May 10, 1936

Premier

MOUSTAPHA EL-NAHAS PASHA

PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of May 7, 1936; five
and ten-year terms**

President: MAHMOUD BASSIUNY
(Wafd)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chamber of Deputies)

*Election of May 2, 1936;
five-year term.*

Speaker: DR. AHMED MAHER
(Wafd)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Wafd	94	Wafd	184
Liberal Constitutional	8	Liberal Constitutional	17
Popular (Shaab)	5	Popular (Shaab)	7
Unionist (Ittehad)	4	Unionist (Ittehad)	7
Dissident Wafd	3	National (Watani)	3
National (Watani)	1	Dissident Wafd	3
Independents	17	Independents	11
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	132	Total	232

*Two-fifths of the Senators are nominated by the Crown and three-fifths are elected; half are elected for five-year term.

On December 12, 1935, King Fuad I, who died on April 28, 1936, signed a royal decree restoring the 1923 Constitution as of the Assembly of Parliament which occurred on May 10, 1936. The decision of the King was taken three days subsequent to the formation of a United Front of all parties, with the exception of the negligible Watanist or extreme Nationalist party, under the leadership of Nahas Pasha, President of the Wafd Party.

On the same day that the restoration of the 1923 Constitution was decreed, the United Front presented to the British High Commissioner a request to be transmitted to the British Government for the opening of negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Following acceptance on January 20, 1936, under the

conditions, inter alia, that consideration should be given first to military questions and the Sudan which had given the most difficulty on the occasion of the abortive negotiations of 1930, formal negotiations were entered upon in Cairo on March 2, 1936, between representatives of Great Britain and Egypt. The Egyptian Treaty Delegation included, in accordance with a condition laid down by Great Britain, not only representatives of the majority party, the Wafd, who numbered seven of the thirteen delegates, but also of representatives of other political parties. These last included the Shaab party, represented by its leader and a former Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha; the Liberal-Constitutional Party, represented by Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha; the Dissident Wafdist by Aly Shamsi Pasha; the Ittehadist Party by Helmy Issa Pasha; and two independent notables, the delegation being presided over by Nahas Pasha, President of both the Wafd and the United Front.

The Treaty signed in London on August 26, 1936, and ratified in Cairo on November 14, 1936, contains most notably the following provisions:

1. Establishment of an alliance between the two countries with all necessary facilities and assistance given by Egypt to Great Britain in case of war, including the use of Egyptian ports, aerodromes and means of communication, as well as the establishment of martial law and an effective censorship;
2. Membership of Egypt in the League of Nations;
3. Exchange of Ambassadors between the two countries with precedence always given to the British Ambassador in Cairo;

4. Removal of British military forces stationed in Egypt since 1882 from Cairo, Alexandria and other parts of Egypt and their concentration in a specified zone at the northern end of the Suez Canal. The removal and concentration of British forces in Egypt which, in peace time, are not to exceed 10,000 land forces, and 400 pilots, with necessary ancillary personnel, will be effected upon the completion of accommodations to be erected for them in the vicinity of the Canal and upon the construction of certain specified strategic roads and railways, the forces in or near Alexandria being accorded the right of remaining at that locality for a maximum period of eight years. Cost of construction of the strategic roads and railways devolves upon Egypt but Great Britain meets one-fourth of the cost of construction of accommodations for its troops with the addition of a sum of some £500,000.

5. As regards the Sudan the situation reverts to the *status quo ante* 1924, in which year various limitations were imposed upon Egypt's rights in the Sudan following the murder in Cairo of the Governor General of the Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Sir Lee Stack. Both Governments recognize the provisions of the Conventions establishing the condominium of 1899, while Egypt is accorded the right of unrestricted Egyptian immigration into the Sudan, and the right of enjoying generally under the British Governor General the same rights and privileges enjoyed by the British.

6. Great Britain promises its collaboration and support in the fulfillment of Egypt's desire to abolish the Capitulatory régime in Egypt and to make arrangements in agreement with the twelve Capitulatory Powers, of whom the United States is one, for the eventual merging of the Mixed Courts with the Native Courts. Hitherto under the Capitulatory régime the Capitulatory Powers have possessed a right of veto over Egyptian projects for direct taxation, while the régime generally has given the Capitulatory Powers extra-territorial rights in respect of their nationals. The International Capitulations Conference comprising delegates from the Capitulatory Powers in Egypt is expected to meet early in 1937 with representatives of the Egyptian Government to consider the reforms proposed.

7. As protection of the lives and property of foreigners is henceforth to devolve upon Egypt, the right is accorded Egypt of terminating the work of the European Department in the Ministry of the Interior, as well as the offices of the Judicial and Financial Advisers.

8. The Treaty is subject to revision after twenty years at the request of either Party and after ten years with the consent of both Parties, but it is expressly stipulated that the alliance will continue even after any revision.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Egypt have developed since the war out of differences over the relationship of the party towards Great Britain, the Palace and the Demos — the three main forces in Egyptian political life — or out of purely personal considerations of party leaders desirous of power. Inasmuch as the relationship of Egypt towards Great Britain has finally been defined in a Treaty supported by all parties with the single exception of the Watanists, and since the strong dominating position of the Palace has been removed with the death of King Fuad, Egyptian parties are faced with a redefinition of their programs which are unlikely to be clearly established for perhaps another year or until the present transition period has passed.

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1919 by Zaglul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the War. It is representative of nationalist aspirations and is supported by the great body of Egyptians. With the signature of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 it has pledged itself to the fulfillment of the provisions of that Treaty and has announced as one of its major objectives, the improvement of the lot of the Egyptian peasant.

Leaders: Mustapha Nahas Pasha (President of Party, Premier), Makram Ebeid Pasha (Minister of Finance), Mahmud Fahmy el Nokrachi Pasha (Minister of Communications), Dr. Ahmed Maher, Wassef Pasha Ghali (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Mahmud Bey Ghaleb (Minister of Justice), Osman Pasha Moharrem (Minister of Public Works), Hamdi Bey Seif El Nasr (Minister of Agriculture), Mohamed Pasha Safwat (Minister of Wakfs), Abdel Salaam Fahmy Bey Gomaa (Minister of Commerce), Ali Zaki Bey Arabi (Minister of Education) and El Lewa Ali Pasha Fahmy (Minister of War).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. In general pursues a policy of moderation.

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Mahmoud Abdel Razek Pasha, Gaafar Wali Pasha (formerly Minister of War) and Ahmed Khashaba Pasha (formerly Minister of Communications).

POPULAR PARTY (SHAAB): Organized in December, 1930, by Sidky Pasha. Composed of wealthy citizens, discontented Liberal Constitutionalists and politicians. Supported the 1930 Constitution which accorded greater power to the Crown than the Constitution of 1923.

Leader: Ismail Sidky Pasha (formerly Premier).

UNIONIST PARTY (ITTEHAD): Pro-Palace; composed of former Constitutionalists or Wafd Party members. Has the same policy as the Liberal Constitutional Party, but has made an issue of loyalty to the Egyptian crown and was distinguished, like the Shaab Party, by its support of the 1930 Constitution.

Leaders: Hilmy Issa Pasha (President of the Party, formerly Minister of Education) and Ahmed Aly Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice).

NATIONAL PARTY (WATANI): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leaders: Hafez Ramadan Bey (President of Party), Abdel Hamid Bey Said and Abdel Rahman El-Rafei.

DISSIDENT WAFD PARTY: Was formed in the autumn of 1932, by a number of the less extreme Wafdist, dissatisfied with what they alleged to be the intransigent, impractical policy of Nahas Pasha. The Party refused generally to make its participation in a Cabinet contingent, as did the Wafd, upon the restoration of the Constitution of 1923 and of the old electoral law, while contemplating the revision of the Constitution of 1930 after new elections. Members have now largely returned to Wafd camp.

Leaders: Aly el Shamsy Pasha, Hamad el Bassil Pasha and Baheidin Barakat Bey.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Arabic in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Al Ahram	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Pasha (<i>Prop.</i>)
Al Balagh	Independent.	Abdel Kader Hamza (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Bassir	Mainly commercial.	Charles Schmeil (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Ghid	Wafd.	Tewfik Diab (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Lataif Musawara	Wafd.	Dr. Makarius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Misri	Wafd; increasingly popular.	Mahmoud Aboul Fath Eff. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent; conservative; in English.	D. Goldstein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Al Ittihad	Organ of Unionist Party.	Mohamed Afifi Riad Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
El-Dewal	Independent.	Husny Abdel Hamid (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kowkab Al Shark	Wafd.	Ahmed Bey Hafez Awad (<i>Prop.</i>)
Misr	Wafd.	Hussein Futoh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Al Mokattam	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	El-Mingabadi (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Patrie	French daily; pro-Wafdist.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf & Makarius (<i>Props.</i>)
Shaab	Organ of Popular Party.	Khalil D. Tabet Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siassa	Organ of Liberal Constitutional Party.	M. Namé Ganem (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tachydromos	Liberal; in Greek.	M. Raphael Souranis (<i>Ed.</i>)
El-Wady	Wafd.	Ahmed Bey Kamel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette (Alexandria)	Independent; liberal; in English.	Hefny Bey Mahmoud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente (Alexandria)	Fascist; in Italian.	Dr. Husein Haikal (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Réforme (Alexandria)	French daily.	B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Bourse Egyptienne (Cairo and Alexandria)	Independent; in French.	M. Nagiub (<i>Prop.</i>)
Journal Officiel du Gouvernement Egyptien (semi-weekly)	Official Government paper; in French and Arabic.	A. Nagiub (<i>Ed.</i>)
Akher-Saa (weekly)	Satirical political review; pro-Wafdist.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Semaine Financiere (weekly)	Political, economic, financial; in French; pro-Wafdist.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
The Sphinx (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in English.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
		André de Laumois (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Egyptian Government (<i>Pub.</i>)
		M. el Tabei (<i>Ed.</i>)
		R. Kahil (<i>Ed.</i>)
		P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)

ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn
Area: 18,353 square miles
Population: 1,126,413 (1934 census)

Acting President and Premier
KONSTANTIN PÄTS

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
GENERAL JOHAN LAIDONER

Cabinet
Appointed October 21, 1933

Acting Premier
KAAREL EENPALU (Karl Einbund)

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Riigikogu)
Election of May 21-23, 1932
President: RUDOLF PENNO (Settler)

Number of Members 100

The State Assembly was prorogued on October 2, 1934. It has not, however, been dissolved. Its officers and its praesidium still continue to function.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 12, 1934, the Acting President promulgated decrees abolishing a Fascist War Veteran movement and introducing martial law for the entire country; he also appointed General Johan Laidoner as Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian armed forces. Since that date the country has been under the authoritarian rule of the above-mentioned leaders assisted by the Cabinet which was then in office.

The new régime disbanded the War Veterans movement and removed all former members and supporters thereof from positions in government, military, police, municipal, and local self-government institutions. It prorogued the Parliament, abolished political parties, and placed the press under control. Public meetings and processions were prohibited except with the consent of the Government.

A plebiscite held in February, 1936, gave an almost unanimous vote in favor of a government proposal for constitutional reform. Thereby the Government was authorized to call elections for the selection of members of a bicameral National Assembly to revise the Constitution. The 80 members of the first chamber of the National Assembly were selected in elections held in December, 1936. The second chamber is comprised of 40 members: 30 selected from government, military, educational and religious institutions, and from occupational and professional organizations of the corporative type which

have been established in the past two years under the direction of the authoritarian leaders, and 10 appointed by the Acting President of Estonia.

The National Assembly is scheduled to convene in February, 1937. It will draft a new Constitution or revise the present Constitution, using as a basis a draft prepared by the Government. The form of the future Estonian State system will depend upon the outcome of the work of the above-mentioned National Assembly.

The activities of the Estonian political parties were discontinued by Government decree on March 20, 1935. On February 22, 1935, a so-called Patriotic League of Estonia (Isamaaliit) was established on the basis of a decision issued by the Minister of the Interior. The Patriotic League seems to represent an attempt on the part of the Government to form a political organization for that part of the population which is in sympathy with the present régime. The League played an important rôle in the plebiscite in February, 1936, and in the National Assembly first chamber elections in December, 1936.

Parties and leaders under last Parliamentary régime

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represented, generally, interests of farmers and land-owners; the most conservative Party in the Estonian State Assembly; favored moderate social and democratic reforms, such as provision of land to landless classes from state reserves.

Leaders: Konstantin Päts (Acting President and Prime Minister, Honorary Chairman of Party) and August Jürman (Chairman of Party).

SETTLERS PARTY: Represented the interests of peasants who had received land from the state under the Agrarian Reform of 1919.

Leaders: Oskar Köster (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Rudolf Penno (President of the State Assembly), Jakob Loosalu (Secretary of the State Assembly), Johannes Söster and Johannes Zimmermann (formerly Minister of Economic Affairs).

NATIONAL CENTER PARTY: Formed by fusion of the former Populist, Labor, Christian Nationalist and House Owners Parties; consisted of the four above mentioned groups; Populist group represented business and professional circles in the towns; Labor group represented non-socialist working class and radical intellectual circles; Christian Nationalist group represented the church; House Owners group represented the interests of city holders of property.

Leaders: Jaan Tönisson (formerly Head of State, formerly President of the State Assembly, Chairman of Party) and Jaan Lattik (formerly Minister of Education, Party leader in State Assembly).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Represented working class interests and trade unions; had a moderate constitutional program for state socialization of industry and trade; affiliated with 2nd Internationale.

Leaders: August Rei (formerly Head of State, Chairman of Party and Party leader in State Assembly), Leopold Johanson (Vice-President of State Assembly) and Oskar Gustavson.

RUSSIAN PARTY: Represented the interests of the Russian minority.

Leader: Ivan Gorshkov (Member of State Assembly).

GERMAN-SWEDISH BLOC: Represented nationalist and cultural interests of German and Swedish minorities.

Leaders: German: Carl Schilling, Swedish: Mathias Vesterblom.

RADICAL LABOR PARTY: Represented most radical socialist views in the country; favored 3rd Internationale.

Leader: A. Välimson (Member of State Assembly).

PRESS

Regulations placing the press under Government control were issued on December 18, 1934, and January 19, 1935

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Päevaleht	Independent.	E. E. Kirjastus Uhisus (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Tammer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revalsche Zeitung	Organ of German Minority.	A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uus Eesti	Government controlled.	A. Tupits and H. V. Kukke (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vaba Maa	Independent.	E. Laaman and H. Vellner (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vesti Dnya	Organ of Russian minority.	A. Schulz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Postimees	Government owned. (Tartu-Dorpat)	J. Kitsberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Majandusteedatead	Economic and financial. (weekly)	Estonian Institute of Economic Research (<i>Pub.</i>)
Eesti Statistika (monthly)	Statistical.	Government Bureau of Statistics (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Tooms (<i>Ed.</i>) H. Anto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaubandus-Tööstus-Kaja Teataja (bi-monthly)	Economic and financial; bulletin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	Estonian Institute of Economic Research (<i>Pub.</i>)
Konjunktuur	Economic and financial.	

NEWS AGENCY

Eesti Telegraafi Agentuur	Estonian telegraph agency.	Karl Kornel (<i>Dir.</i>)
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FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 147,811 square miles

Population: 3,762,026 (1934 estimate)

President

PEHR EVIND SVINHUFVUD

Elected February 16, 1931

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Agrarian, National Coalition and National
Progressive Parties)

Appointed October 6, 1936

Premier

KYÖSTI KALLIO (Agrarian)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1936 (for three years)

Speaker: VÄINÖ HAKKILA (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	83
Agrarian	53
Swedish People's	21
National Coalition	20
Patriotic National Movement	14
National Progressive	7
Small Farmers	1
Popular	1
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; constitutes the extreme left of the Diet and represents the interests of the working class; advocates reduction of armaments; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Kaarlo Harvala (Chairman of Party), K. H. Wiik, E. Huttunen, A. Aaltonen (Secretary of Party), K. Kukkonen, J. V. Keto, Gunnar Andersson, Miss Miina Sillanpää (formerly Minister), V. Salovaara and J. Helo. *Diet Group:* V. Tanner (formerly Premier), M. Pekkala (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Chairmen of Diet Group), H. Aattela, J. Lonkainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), A. Kuusisto, V. Hakila, Aino Lehtokoski and O. Reinikainen.

AGRARIAN PARTY: A centre party representing agricultural interests and opposing both conservatives and socialists; supports the coöperative movement; favors strong national defense.

Leaders: P. V. Heikkinen (Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Toivo Helojärvi (Secretary of Party), Juho Niukkanen (Minister of Finance), Eemeli Aakula, K. Hautamäki, Kyösti Kallio (Premier), Artturi Leinonen, E. Nevasalo, A. Sallinen and V. Vesterinen (Minister of Transport and General Works). *Diet Group:* J. Niukkanen (Chairman of Diet Group), V. Kalliokoski, V. Vesterinen (Vice Chairmen of Diet Group), J. Koivuranta, T. N. Vilhula, E. Karvetti (Secretaries of Diet Group), J. Leppälä, J. E. Pilppula, P. V. Heikkinen (Minister of Agriculture), U. Kekkonen (Minister of Justice), U. Hannula, V. Venho and A. Kukkonen (Minister of Education).

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party), R. Colliander (Secretary of Party), Prof. R. Furuhjelm, Prof. Ernst Estlander, P. H. Norrmen and K. F. Nyman. *Diet Group:* Prof. R. Furuhjelm (Chairman of Diet Group), L. Jern (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), R. Törngren (Secretary of Diet Group) and J. E. Hästbacka.

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Party), J. K. Paasikivi (Minister to Sweden), U. V. Halminen (Secretary of Party Council), Prof. E. J. Linkomies, Dr. J. Jännes, Col. Paavo Talvela, Dr. S. Nevanlinna, Yrjö Leiwo (Secretary of Party), K. J. Kalliala and Kaarlo Koskimies. *Diet Group:* P. Pennanen (Chairman of Diet Group), E. J. Linkomies (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), A. Honka (Secretary of Diet Group), Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, T. Horelli, V. Kokko and K. Moilanen.

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT: Radically nationalist with strong fascist tendencies; constitutes the extreme right of the Diet and represents especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement.

Leaders: Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Party), Reino Ala-Kulju (Secretary of Party), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, E. A. Tuomivaara, Paavo Rantala and Matti Malkamäki. *Diet Group:* Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet Group), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, Rev. K. R. Kares (Vice Chairman of Diet Group) and Reino Ala-Kulju (Secretary of Diet Group).

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A centre party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders: Prof. A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier), O. Laine (Secretary of Party), E. Rydman, K. J. Ståhlberg (formerly President), Oskari Mantere (formerly Minister of Education), Risto Ryti (Governor of the Bank of Finland), T. M. Kivimäki (formerly Premier), Bruno Sarlin and Mandi Hannula. *Diet Group:* A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Diet Group), A. Inkilä (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), H. Kannisto (Secretary of Diet Group) and Mandi Hannula.

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leaders: E. Yliruusi (Chairman of Party).

POPULAR PARTY: Represents the distressed agricultural elements of North Finland.

Leaders: S. Syväluoma (Chairman of Party) and B. V. Haanpää (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Ajan Suunta	Patriotic National Movement.	R. G. Kallia (Ed.)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Elias Erkko (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppanehti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (Ed.)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (Ed.)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic.	Eino Kilpi (Ed.)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (Ed.)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	S. J. Pentti (Ed.)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (Ed.)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori) amulehti (Tampere)	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen (Ed.)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish People's.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (Ed.)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	C. E. Olin (Ed.)
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Coalition.	Urho Toivola (Ed.)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	E. Tikkanen (Ed.)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Coalition.	Artturi Leinonen (Ed.)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri)	Social Democratic.	Jaakko Ikola (Ed.)
Karjala (Viipuri)	National Coalition.	A. Aaltonen (Ed.)
Maakansa (Viipuri)	Agrarian.	O. J. Brummer (Ed.)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic; in Swedish.	E. Lappalainen (Ed.)
Pellervo (weekly)	Coöperative; agricultural.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly)	Coöperative.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hynnin (Eds.)
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial; in English.	Emil Honkapuu (Ed.)
Nya Argus (monthly)	Political and literary; in Swedish.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (Ed.)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Ragnar Furuhjelm (Ed.)
Finnish Trade Review (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	Rafael Koskimies (Ed.)
Unitas (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	Rex W. Bosley (Ed.)
		Verner Lindgren (Ed.)
NEWS AGENCIES		
Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tollet (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST)	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris

Area: 212,659 square miles

Population: 41,834,923 (1931 census)

President

ALBERT LEBRUN

Elected May 10, 1932, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Popular Front — based on coalition of all Left parties, with the exception of the Communists.

Appointed June 4, 1936

Premier

LÉON BLUM (Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Elections to October, 1938 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years)

Speaker: JULES JEANNENEY (Democratic Left)

Groups	Representation
Democratic Left	163
Republican Union	57
Democratic and Radical Union .	28
Republican, Social and National Action	15
Socialist	13
Communist	2
Belonging to no group	32
Total	310
Total authorized by law . . .	314

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

*Last Election, April-May, 1936 (for four years)
Representation as of October, 1936*

Speaker: EDOUARD HERRIOT (Radical-Socialist)

Groups	Representation
Socialist	147
Radical Socialist and Radical Republican	110
Communists	72
Republican Federation	49
Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals	43
Independent Republicans of Social Action and Independent Agrarians	33
Democratic Left and Independent Radicals	34
Socialist and Republican Union	29
Independent Left, Camille Pelletan Party, Frontist Party, Party of Proletarian Unity, and Party of the Young Republic	25
Independent Popular Action	16
Independent Republicans	15
Popular Democrats	11
Independents of the Republican and National Union	5
Belonging to no group	29
Total	618

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political "groups" in the French Parliament are not considered as regular organizations. Nevertheless the rules do not overlook their *de facto* existence and appointment to Committees is made according to proportional representation.

Most French parliamentary groups do not exactly represent true parties, with funds and organization. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments to important committees. Smaller groups are insured proportional representation on the committees, since their votes are pooled with the remainders of the larger groups (after division by 14), in order to nominate the last few members of each committee. The names of groups are not the same in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they correspond to organized parties in the country at large. Organized parties able to command effective groups in the Chamber are the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Republican Federation. The Communist Party has maintained its group in the Chamber, though unable to secure seats in all committees. There is also a recently formed group, the Socialist and Republican Union, corresponding to a new party. It includes the "independent" or "dissenting" Socialists, French Socialists and Socialists of France. Other groups are built around several parties or around individual leaders. Deputies belonging to no group are called "isolated." If they wish assignment to committees they must make a "declaration of understanding" with one of the existing groups. Those who remain "isolated" do not sit on any committee.

In addition to the parliamentary groups and the parties, there are two more or less compact coalitions uniting various groups and parties for common action: the *Popular Front* which came into power after the April-May 1936 elections, comprising in the Senate the groups of the Democratic Left and the Socialists, and in the Chamber part of the Radicals and Radical Socialists, Socialists, Republican Union and the Communists. Other new groups, which did not exist in the former legislature, but which cannot be considered exactly as forming a part of the Popular Front, but are included in the majority, are: in the Chamber, Independent Left (Camille Pelletan Party, the Frontist Party, the Party of Proletarian Unity, and the Party of the Young Republic).

As opposed to the majority, the Opposition is comprised in the Senate by the Republican Union, the Republican Left, and the Democratic and Radical Union, all of which existed in the former legislature; and in the Chamber, by the Republican Federation, the Popular Democrats and a part of the Radical and Radical Socialists, which existed in the former legislature, and the following new parties born of the April-May 1936 elections: Democratic Left and Independent Radical group, Independent Republicans, Independent Republicans of Social Action and Independent Agrarian group, Independent Popular Action, Independents of the Republican and National Union, and the Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals. These coalitions play in Parliament a rôle similar to that of the organized parties in the United States or Great Britain, and on them the Premiers and Cabinets rely for support.

The general programs of parties at large comprising the coalitions are:

LEFT

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: One of the largest parties in France, often able to hold power or control governments; organized nationally, with department federations; evolutionary in policy and intermediary between

the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order; represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and officials of all degrees. Its influence in recent years has shown a steady tendency towards decline, owing to the failure of its leaders to compromise with neighboring groups in Parliament; the result has been added strength for the Moderate Republicans on the one hand, and the Socialists on the other. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, reparations agreement, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates reduction of standing army and military expenditure, priority of the Chamber over the Senate, democratization of Senatorial elections, extension of communal liberties; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (short of complete state socialism) such as nationalization of large public utilities (excepting railways) and participation of technicians and consumers in their management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reënforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, has opposed diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and favors reënforcement of secular education by the creation of a single school system.

Corresponds to Chamber group of Radicals and Radical Socialists and part of Senate group of Left Democrats.

Leaders: Edouard Herriot (Speaker of the Chamber, Deputy, formerly Premier); *Senators* — Marcel Régnier (formerly Minister of Finance), Henry Roy (formerly Minister of Public Works), Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Th. Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (formerly Premier), René Besnard (formerly Minister of Labor), C. Chautemps (Minister of State without Portfolio), René Renault (formerly Minister of Justice), Maurice Viollette (Minister of State without Portfolio) and Gasnier-Duparc (Minister of the Navy). *Deputies* — Yvon Delbos (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Louis J. Malvy (formerly Minister of Interior), Joseph Paganon (formerly Minister of Interior), L. Lamoureux (formerly Minister of Commerce), Pierre Cot (Minister of Air), J. Mistler (formerly Minister of Education), G. Bonnet (formerly Minister of Commerce), Edouard Daladier (Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defense and War), François de Tessan (Under-Secretary of State), Marc Rucart (Minister of Justice), Jean Zay (Minister of National Education) and Paul Bastid (Minister of Commerce).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Adherent of 2d Internationale; associated with General Labor Confederation under Léon Jouhaux; affiliated with Labor and Socialist Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. In *foreign policy*, favors international coöperation but recognizes principle of national defense; supports League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties; favors good relations with Russia; criticizes alleged excesses of peace treaties, while defending rights of small nations under them; advocates reduction of term of compulsory military service and a military system; opposes budget for

maintenance of present forces. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate; favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers and small landowners and tenants; favors right of public employees to organize, and laws to protect labor; also social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants. There is a temporary fusion between the Socialists and Communists under the name of "Front Commun," but it does not affect their respective policies.

Leaders: *Deputies* — Léon Blum (Premier), Vincent Auriol (Minister of Finance), Marx Dormoy (Minister of the Interior), F. Blancho (Under-Secretary of State for the Navy), Marius Moutet (Minister of Colonies), Albert Rivière (Minister of Pensions), Charles Spinasse (Minister of National Economy), Albert Bedouce (Minister of Public Works), Georges Monnet (Minister of Agriculture), J. B. Lebas (Minister of Labor) and M. Jardillier (Minister of Posts and Telegraph). *Senators* — Morizet, Betouille, and Henry Sellier (Minister of Public Health). *Outside Parliament* — M. Zyromski and Paul Faure (Minister of State without Portfolio).

SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN UNION: A new party in the Chamber, not yet organized nationally. Composed of elements of the Socialists, French Socialists, Republican Socialists, Socialists of France and Independents. Opportunistic in policy. Lies between the Radicals and Socialists, approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics. In *foreign policy* favors the League of Nations and a close understanding with Germany. In *domestic policy* favors extension of state monopolies in order to attain a moderate degree of socialism.

Leaders: Paul Boncour (formerly Premier and member of the Democratic Left party in the Senate). *Deputies* — Eugène Frot (formerly Minister of Interior) and Raymond Patenôtre.

COMMUNIST PARTY: The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920; well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program inspired by Moscow organization; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign policy*, aims to embarrass the Government, particularly as regards military and colonial policies.

Leaders: Senator — Marcel Cachin. *Deputies* — Jean Duclos, Renaud Jean, Péri, Thorez, André Marty and Vaillant-Couturier.

OPPOSITION

RеспUBLICAN FEDERATION: In *foreign policy*, it stands for strict execution of the treaties and security of frontiers, and favors diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, it opposes the radicals in religious questions, but favors freedom of religious belief; opposes income and business taxes, and revision of taxes bearing on moneyed classes; opposes state monopolies, government supervision of commerce and industry, and idea of class struggle; moderately decentralist.

Leaders: Senator — Louis Linyer. *Deputies* — Louis Marin (formerly Minister of State without portfolio), Camille Blaisot (formerly Under-Secretary of State), Xavier Vallat and Taittinger.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE: Organized in 1920 and reorganized in 1936, on the

FRANCE

basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, favors resolute attitude toward Germany, and is hostile to relations with Russia; advocates cordial diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, favors secularism with religious freedom; antisocialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services; advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, stopping short of collectivist measures; accepts income and business taxes. Corresponds, in Chamber to the Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals, and in the Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: P. E. Flandin (President of Party, formerly Minister without Portfolio, formerly Premier); *Senators* — Léon Bérard (formerly Minister of Justice); *Deputies* — L. Baréty (formerly General Reporter of the Budget) and Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance).

ROYALISTS

L'ACTION FRANCAISE: Composed of extreme nationalists and anti-republicans; has no representation in Parliament but is solidly organized; agitates in favor of hereditary monarchy; anti-parliamentarian and decentralist; for restoration of Catholic Church as preserver of order and authority, but on bad terms with the Vatican; anti-Semitic and anti-foreign; for supremacy of State.

Leaders: Outside Parliament — Charles Maurras and Léon Daudet.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS: A few Royalists of parliamentary type, and Plebiscitaires, partisans of a monarchy based on a plebiscite. Represented in Parliament by a few deputies belonging to no group and senators in Right group.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

Chamber of Deputies

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST: (See party list, page 69.)

SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 70.)

SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN UNION: (See party list, page 71.)

COMMUNIST: (See party list, page 71.)

REPUBLICAN FEDERATION: (See page 71.) Conservative group finding support among wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance; many members in Parliament identified with Republican National Alliance, National Catholic Federation, and Republican Federation; representing Union of Economic Interests, and big industrialists including the Comité des Forges; forms chief elements of the Right Center, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reestablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposes extremist

labor organization and eight-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand. Corresponds largely to Republican Union group in Senate.

Leaders: Louis Marin (former Minister of State without Portfolio), Blaisot, (former Under-Secretary of State), Taittinger, Edouard Soulard and Xavier Vallat.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC: A Right Center group, resulting from fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions; represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, but stopping short of Socialism; favors reestablishment of Church and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

Leader: Paul Simon (floor leader) and Reille-Soult.

New groups born of the 1936 elections

DEMOCRATIC LEFT AND INDEPENDENT RADICAL GROUP: Formerly Radical Left, to which have been added certain re-elected Left independents and certain elements of the Left who seceded from the Democratic Alliance (party presided over by M. Flandin). *Leaders:* de Chappadelaine, Adrien Dariac. An opposition group, but partisan of "concentration".

INDEPENDENT LEFT: (Camille Pelletan Party, the Frontist Party, the Party of Proletarian Unity, and the Party of the Young Republic). An amalgamation of small groups totalling 25 members.

CAMILLE PELLETAN PARTY: Dissidents from the Radical-Socialist Party, of which it composed an extreme Left wing, founded by M. Cudenet. These joined the Independent Left formed by M. J. M. Renaitour. A party of the majority, but which has only three representatives in the Chamber.

PROLETARIAN UNITY: Usually called "Pupists" (P.U.P.), comprised of dissident Communists and extremist Socialists, such as MM. Chasseigne and Petrus Faure. Has only six representatives in the Chamber, attached to the Independent Left. A group of the majority.

FRONTIST PARTY: Composed of extreme Left Radicals, founded by M. Bergery with the name of the Social Front. Very advanced, but hostile to the Communists. A group of the majority, attached to the Independent Left. Has only two representatives in the Chamber.

PARTY OF THE YOUNG REPUBLIC: Composed of Christian Socialists adhering to the Popular Front such as M. Philippe Serre. Has only four representatives in the Chamber, attached to the Independent Left. A group of the majority.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS: An opposition group founded by M. Georges Mandel, and including MM. Chiappe, Fernand-Laurent, Ybarnegaray and Scapini. Also comprises the National Republicans, the former Croix de Feu, etc. This group has 15 representatives in the Chamber.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS OF SOCIAL ACTION AND INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN GROUP: An opposition group; formed of former elements of the Right Center group formerly known as the Republican and Social group of M. Georges Pernot, the former Center Republican group of M. André Tardieu in the preceding legislature, added to which are certain young and independent elements with a Croix de Feu tendency. The section of this group called the Independent Republicans of Social Action have as their leader M. Marcel

Héraud. That section comprising the Independent Agrarian Group are dissidents from M. Dorgères' agrarian movement, and has at its head M. Mathé.

INDEPENDENT POPULAR ACTION: A small group composed of elements of the new Alsatian Party called the Republican Popular Union, and Socialist Christians. This party has a regionalist tendency, like its leader M. Michel Walter. An opposition party.

INDEPENDENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN AND NATIONAL UNION: An opposition party, composed of dissidents from the Republican Federation and certain Right independents. It has only five representatives in the Chamber, at whose head is M. Dommange.

ALLIANCE OF LEFT REPUBLICANS AND INDEPENDENTS RADICALS: An opposition group, headed by M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, which corresponds to the Left Republican group in the former legislature.

NO GROUP: Marquet (formerly Minister of Labor), Fernand Bouisson (formerly speaker of Lower Chamber), and Doriot (formerly active Communist, now leader of a new extra-parliamentary group called the French Popular Party).

Senate

(Plays a moderating rôle; partisan politics in its debates traditionally are less bitter than in the Chamber; groups more lasting because the Senate is re-elected by thirds and groups maintain discipline while having no formal program).

DEMOCRATIC LEFT: Name used for Democratic, Radical and Radical-Socialist Left group. Constitutes almost half of the Senate, corresponding to the Chamber Radical, and Radical-Socialist group.

Leaders: Camille Chautemps (Minister of State without Portfolio), Maurice Violette (Minister of State without Portfolio), Alphonse Gasnier-Duparc (Minister of the Navy), Theodore Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice), M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Lucien Saint, Justin Godart, Caillaux (former Premier), Henry Bérenger, Abr. Schrameck, Léon Perrier, Albert Saurraut (former Premier), Daniel Vincent, Jules Jeanneney (Speaker of the Senate) and Lémery (formerly Minister of Justice).

REPUBLICAN UNION: The chief Right Center group; opponents of Radicals and Radical-Socialists. Not anti-clerical but supports secular laws.

Leaders: Alexandre Millerand (formerly President of the Republic), Léon Bérard (formerly Minister of Justice), François de Wendel and Guy de Wendel.

DEMOCRATIC AND RADICAL UNION: Anti-Socialist Radical Center group, seated to left of Republican Union group.

Leaders: A. Mahieu (formerly Minister of Justice), James Hennessy, Le Trocquer, Raynaldy and Paul Jourdain.

REPUBLICAN, SOCIAL AND NATIONAL ACTION: A moderate conservative group; pro-clerical.

Leaders: Louis Linyer, Néron and General Stuhl.

SOCIALIST: This group comprises the Socialists who formerly adhered to the Democratic Left.

Leaders: Betoule and Morizet (floor leader).

COMMUNIST: Party came into being in January, 1936, following the election of M. Clamamus to the seat left vacant by Pierre Laval.

Leaders: Marcel Cachin and Clamamus.

NO GROUP: Comprises 32 members including Pierre Laval (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Comte de Blois and Maurice de Rothschild.

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PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Action Française	Royalist; placed on Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See.	Maurice Pujo (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)
Agence Economique et Financière	Leading French Financial journal; standing agreement with London Financial Times and the New York Journal of Commerce; progressive, Radical-Socialist in line.	Robert Bollack (<i>General Dir.</i>)
Ami du Peuple	Conservative; independent; opposes communism and socialism.	Jean Colin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Aube Croix	Catholic; popular democratic. Catholic; conservative.	Francisque Gay (<i>Dir.</i>) Paul Féron-Vrau (<i>Prop.</i>) Jean Guiraud and Abbé Merklen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Echo de Paris	Conservative right.	Henri Simond (<i>Prop.</i>) "Pertinax" (André Géraud) (<i>For. Ed.</i>) Gaboriau (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ere Nouvelle	Radical.	Albert Milhaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; moderate; without clearly marked political tendency.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. de Weindel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Figaro	Conservative right; specializes in Paris news.	Lucien Romier (<i>Dir.</i>) Pierre Brisson (<i>Lit. Ed.</i>) Wlad. d'Ormesson (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Homme Libre	Independent.	L. O. Frossard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Humanité	Communist.	Marcel Cachin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Information	Independent; largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavénon (<i>Dir.</i>) Fernand de Brinon (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Intransigeant	Centrist; moderate conservative; Republican; large circulation.	Jean Faley (<i>Dir.</i>) L. Latazarus and René Delange (<i>Eds.</i>)
Jour	Independent; right tendencies.	Léon Bailby (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Journal	Independent, moderate, without marked political tendency; semi-official; has large circulation.	M. Guimier (<i>Adm.</i>) J. de Marcillac (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal des Débats	Republican center, moderate liberal; literary and intellectual; an independent influential paper; semi-official; oldest liberal paper.	Etienne de Nalèche (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre Bernus (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journée Industrielle	Independent; represents productive industry.	C. J. Gignoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberté	Conservative right; National Bloc; Bonapartist tendencies.	Désiré Ferry (<i>Dir.</i>) de Nolva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; favored National Union Cabinet; large circulation; semi-official.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (<i>Prop.</i>) Stephane Lauzanne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oeuvre	Radical Socialist (left wing).	Raud (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Piot (<i>Ed.</i>) Geneviève Tabouis (<i>For. Ed.</i>)

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ordre	Right Center.	Emile Burc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Paris-Midi	Independent; moderate left center tendency.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>)
Paris-Soir	Independent; moderate left center tendency; large circulation.	A. Jeune (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petit Bleu	Moderate Left.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>)
Petit Journal	Independent; Republican; without marked political tendency; semi-official.	Pierre Lazareff and Gabriel Perreux (<i>Eds.</i>)
Petit Parisien	Independent paper with large circulation: Left Republican tendency; semi-official.	A. de Montgon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peuple	Labor Socialist; trade union organ.	Raymond Patenotre (<i>Prop.</i>)
Populaire	Socialist Party organ.	A. Lejeune (<i>Dir.</i>)
République	Organ of right wing of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; opposed to Popular Front; anti-communist.	Alfred Mallet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps	Independent; semi-official moderate liberal republican policy; controlled by Steel trust; literary and intellectual.	Pierre Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>)
Victoire	Nationalist.	M. Elie J. Bois (<i>Ed.</i>)
La France de Bordeaux (Bordeaux)	Republican Radical Socialist.	Léon Jouhaux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Petite Gironde	Moderate Republican (center).	Léon Blum (<i>Dir.</i>)
Echo du Nord (Lille) . . .	Republican.	Brache (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelliste de Lyon (Lyon)	Independent Conservative; formerly royalist.	Emile Roche (<i>Dir.</i>)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon) . .	Republican; Radical.	P. Dominique (<i>Ed.</i>)
Petit Marseillais (Marseilles)	Moderate Republican (center).	Jacques Chastenet and Emile Mireaux (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Petit Provençal (Marseilles)	Radical Socialist tendency.	de Mares, Roland (<i>Eds.</i>)
France de l'Est. (Mulhouse)	Moderate Republican Democratic; strong policy of defense against Germany.	Gustave Hervé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Est Republicain (Nancy) . .	Republican.	Astier (<i>Dir.</i>)
Phare de la Loire (Nantes) . .	Republican democratic.	R. Chapon (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eclairleur de Nice (Nice)	Moderate Republican; conservative.	Dubar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ouest-Eclair (Rennes) . . .	Democratic; Catholic.	Régis Rambaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal de Rouen (Rouen)	Moderate Republican.	L. Delaroche (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dernières Nouvelles (Strasbourg)	Republican; radical; large circulation in Alsace.	G. Bourrageas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Depêche de Toulouse (Toulouse)	Organ of Radical Socialist Party; the most influential paper outside of Paris, especially so in south.	V. Delpuech (<i>Dir.</i>)
Express du Midi (Toulouse)	Republican; independent conservative; Catholic; royalist tendency.	Senator Jourdain (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
L'Assaut (weekly)	Center paper; anti-communist tendency.	René Mercier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Candide (weekly)	Independent; political and literary.	Portais (<i>Dir.</i>)
Comoedia (weekly)	Theater, art and literature.	Léon Garibaldi (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Desgrées du Lou (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Jean Lafond (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Aristide Quillet (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Maurice Sarraut (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Pierre Huc (<i>Dir.</i>)
		de Tessan (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Gaston Guèze (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Alfred Fabre-Luce (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Pierre Gaxotte (<i>Ed.</i>)
		M. Kerjall (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Gabriel Boissy (<i>Ed.</i>)

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Europe Nouvelle (weekly) . . .	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Mme. Madeleine le Verrier (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gringoire (weekly)	Independent moderate; political and literary.	de Carbuccia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Je Suis Partout (weekly) . . .	Republican national.	Pierre Gaxotte (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Flèche (weekly)	Anti-trust paper.	Gaston Bergery (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Economiste Français . . . (weekly)	Economic.	André Liesse (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Emancipation Nationale . . . (weekly)	Organ of French Popular Party; anti-fascist.	Jacques Doriot (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Exportateur Français . . . (bi-monthly)	Important commercial and industrial review.	Armand Touche (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lumière (weekly)	Advanced left.	George Boris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Marianne (weekly)	Independent left; political and literary.	Emmanuel Berl (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal des Economistes . . . (weekly)	Economic.	Albert Aupetit and Germain-Martin (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Mercure de France (weekly)	Literary and political.	Edouard Payen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de France (weekly) . .	Moderate Republican.	George Duhamel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Bleue (bi-monthly) . .	Political and literary; objective and independent.	de Carbuccia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revue de Paris (bi-monthly)	Right Center.	Marcel Prévost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue des Deux Mondes . . . (bi-monthly)	Conservative.	Paul Gaultier (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revue Mondiale (bi-monthly)	Independent, devoted to foreign affairs.	Lucien Maury (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Universelle (bi-monthly)	Royalist.	Comte de Fels (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revue Hebdomadaire (bi-monthly)	Conservative.	René Doumic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Affaires Étrangères (monthly)	Foreign affairs.	René Pinon (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Chronologie Politique Internationale (monthly) . . .	Chronology of political events in all countries.	Louis-Jean Finot (<i>Dir.</i>)
Monde Slave (monthly)	Affairs of the Slavonic nations.	Gustave Babin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Politique et Parlementaire (monthly)	Independent; Republican.	Henri Massis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue d'Economie Politique (quarterly)	Economic and financial.	François Le Griz (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEWS AGENCIES		
Agence Fournier	Financial and political; independent.	Roger Degroot (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Havas	World wide news agency; semi-official connections in France; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-D. N. B. group.	Charles Houssaye (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Agence Information	Political and financial; independent.	L. Chavenon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Radio	Political and financial; independent.	Marius Gabion (<i>Dir.</i>)

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin
Area: 181,699 square miles (land area)
Population: 66,030,000 (1935 estimate)

Fuehrer and Chancellor

ADOLPH HITLER (National Socialist)

Cabinet

National Socialist and Nonpartisan

Appointed January 30, 1933

PARLIAMENT (Reichstag)

Election of November 12, 1933

President: HERMANN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of members 740

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

There was another general election on March 29, 1936, after the remilitarization of the Rhineland. The only names on the ballot were those of the Nazi list, and there were no other candidates. The official list polled 98.8% of the votes cast (44,461,278, or 99% of persons entitled to vote). The Chancellor and other spokesmen for the régime said that the balloting constituted a vote of confidence not only for remilitarization of the Rhineland, but also in general.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to that of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes" 38,363,195, (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No" 4,294,727, (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310, (2 percent of votes cast).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. The Chancellor is the party leader. The National Socialist Militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or special guards]) is an integral part of the party organization. In *domestic policy* the party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader. Parliament, by the act of March 24, 1933, delegated its legislative power to the Government for a period of four years. It now has nominal consultative functions only. The National Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans,

with minor exceptions, cannot be members of the civil service or serve as journalists, and the number of them in the professions is limited. The economic system is being reformed giving wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade-unions and employers-unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which already includes a large percentage of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the Party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in the German State. Today the party defines its policy as one of "peace in honor and equal rights."

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor), Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of Party, Minister without Portfolio), Joseph Goebbels (Federal Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Hermann W. Goering (Premier of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Federal Minister of the Interior), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Federal Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Federal Minister of Agriculture), Franz Seldte (Minister of Labor), Dr. Franz Guertner (Minister of Justice), Baron Kuno von Eltz-Ruebenach (Minister of Transportation), Hans Kerrl (Minister for Church Affairs), Dr. Hans Frank (Minister without Portfolio), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of State, Organisatory Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Heinrich Himmler (Leader of the SS and of the State Police), Baldur von Schirach (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Organization) and Victor Lutze (Leader of the SA).

Others working with present régime: Franz von Papen (Minister-Extraordinary, sent on special mission to Austria, one of the two non-Nazi members of present Reichstag), Dr. Hjalmar Schacht (President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics), General Werner von Blomberg (Federal Minister of War), Baron von Neurath (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance).

Parties and Leaders under former régime

All German political parties with the exception of the National Socialists have been dissolved, and most of the former leaders are now in exile, prison or retirement. New parties are not permitted to be formed. The most important of the old parties, with their former leaders, were the following:

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Had a moderate constitutional, state socialist program.

Leaders: Dr. Otto Braun (formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Paul Löbe (formerly President of Reichstag), Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, Friedrich Stampfer, Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Carl Severing (formerly Prussian Minister of Interior) and Otto Wels (Chairman of Party).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The German section of the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Ernst Thälmann (Chairman of Party), Ernst Torgler (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Wilhelm Münzenberg, Hermann Remmele and Clara Zetkin.

CENTRE PARTY (Catholic): Represented the Catholic element, particularly in south and west Germany. Founded after 1870 to counteract anti-Rome policies of Bismarck.

Leaders: Dr. Wilhelm Marx (formerly Chancellor four times), Dr. Joseph Wirth (formerly Chancellor, Finance Minister and Minister of Interior), Dr.

Heinrich Brüning (formerly Chancellor), Dr. Adam Stegerwald (formerly Minister of Labor, formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Prelate Dr. Ludwig Kaas (Chairman of Party).

GERMAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Nationalistic and monarchistic tendencies.

Leaders: Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (Chairman of Party, non-Nazi member of present Reichstag), Dr. Ernst Oberfohren (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Oskar Hergt (formerly Minister of Justice, also Prussian Finance Minister under the Empire), Walther Graef (formerly Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Wilhelm Koch (formerly Minister of Transport).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Originated from right wing of old National Liberal Party; represented large industrial interests.

Leaders: Eduard Dingeldey (Chairman of Party), Dr. Paul Moldenhauer (formerly Minister of Finance), General Hans von Seeckt (formerly Chief of the Reichswehr).

STATE PARTY: Founded in July, 1930, by leading members of the Democratic Party, the People's National Union, and young Liberals formerly belonging to the People's Party.

Leaders: Hermann Dietrich-Baden (formerly Minister of Finance, Chairman of Party), Dr. Karl Petersen, Dr. Peter Reinholt (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Wilhelm Kulz (formerly Minister of Interior) and Dr. Gustav Stolper.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coördinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

Name of Paper	Character	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . . .	Financial.	Dr. Richard Jügler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . . .		Fritz Lucke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Tageblatt . . .		Erich Schwarzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Schwarze Korps . . .	Organ of the S.S.	
Der Angriff . . .	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Schwarz von Berk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.		Dr. Karl Silex (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	
Germania	Catholic.	Dr. Walter Hagemann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölische Volkzeitung . . . (Cologne)	Catholic.	Max Horndasch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölische Zeitung . . . (Cologne)		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont (<i>Prop.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung . . . (Frankfurt)		Dr. Johann Schäfer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . . (Hamburg)		Frankfurter Societäts Druckerei G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)		Rudolf Kircher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Sven von Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Tageblatt . . (Hamburg)		
Münchener Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter . . (Munich and Berlin)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Richard Breiting (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Fritz Rossberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Hermann Okrass (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Dr. Ernst Hohenstatter (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
		Alfred Rosenberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Dr. Franz Reuter (<i>Ed.</i>)

GERMANY

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Stürmer (weekly) . . .	Anti-Semitic organ.	Julius Streicher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly) . . .		Heinrich von Gleichen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte . . . (monthly)	Study of war origins.	Dr. Alfred von Wegerer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europäische Revue . . . (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Prinz Carl Anton Rohan (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Joachim Moras (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochland (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly) . . .	Study of Eastern European questions.	Prof. Dr. Otto Hoetzsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . . .	Geographical.	Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .		Richard Schmidt and Wilhelm Ziegler (<i>Eds.</i>)

Some former editors of German papers having left the country are publishing papers and periodicals in cities outside of Germany:

Die Sammlung . . . (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Liberal literary and political monthly.	Querido Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Klaus Mann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grenzbote (Bratislava) . . .	Daily except Monday; organ of émigrés in Czechoslovakia.	Eugen Engyeli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Neue Tage-Buch . . .	Political and literary weekly.	Leopold Schwarzschild (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorwärts (Prague) . . .	Claims large secret circulation in Germany.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Semi-official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-Reuters group.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Otto Meier (<i>Director General</i>)
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GREAT BRITAIN

Capital: London

Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)

Population: 46,681,000 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936, on the abdication of Edward VIII

Cabinet

National

Assumed office in November 1935

Prime Minister

STANLEY BALDWIN (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: LORD HAILSHAM (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	517
Liberal	56
Liberal National	12
Labor	16
National Labor	6
National	8
Independent	5
Politics not stated including Archbishops and Bishops	126
Minors (not seated)	26
Total	772

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election November, 1935, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Conservative (Stanley Baldwin)	383
Liberal National (Sir John Simon)	33
National Labor (Ramsay MacDonald)	9
Independent Nationals	4

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Note: In the general election of November, 1935, the polling at contested elections was: *Government* — Conservatives 10,496,300; Liberal Nationals 887,331; National Labor 339,811; Independent Nationals 86,706. *Opposition* — Labor 8,325,941; Independent Labor 139,577; Liberals (including Independent Liberals) 1,422,116; Independents 272,595; Communist 27,117.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Opposition	
Labor (Clement R. Attlee) and Independent Labor (James Maxton)	161
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair)	20
Independent	4
Communist	1
	— 186
Total	615

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Parties Supporting the National Government

For the history of the formation of the National Government and the alignment of parties see previous issues of the Political Handbook.

The various parties supporting the Government do not differ essentially in policy; they continue to cooperate for the purposes for which the Government was set up, namely, the restoration and maintenance of prosperity. The Cabinet consists of 22 members, of whom 16 are Conservatives, 4 Liberal National, and 2 National Labor. In July, 1935, Mr. Stanley Baldwin succeeded Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister, and in November 1935 he appealed to the country for a renewal of confidence. The National Government was returned into office with a majority of approximately 250.

The following aspects of the Government's policy were emphasized in the King's speech of November 3rd, 1936, at the opening of Parliament. In *foreign affairs* the policy of the Government continues to be based upon membership in the League of Nations, and "they have already made known at Geneva their proposals for the improved working and wider authority of the League." They will persist in their efforts to bring about the meeting of the five powers, signatories of the Treaty of Locarno. In regard to naval armaments they will urge that the Treaty signed in London on March 25th, 1936, should form the basis of an international agreement to which the naval powers would eventually become parties. In regard to the Spanish civil war they will maintain the international agreement for non-intervention. In regard to Egypt, the Treaty of Alliance will be ratified. The work of strengthening the defense forces is being pressed on with the utmost energy and is now making rapid progress. The Government will "lose no opportunity of promoting general international appeasement and the limitation of expenditure on armaments which would naturally follow upon such an improvement of relations." In *domestic affairs* "the Government will continue to foster industrial activity at home and . . . maintain their efforts to promote the freer exchange of goods throughout the world." The Government proposes to examine the position of the shipping industry with a view to securing the maintenance of an adequate mercantile marine; to reorganize the coal industry and unify coal royalties under national control; to develop home agriculture and fisheries. Legislation will be introduced to deal more effectively with persons or organizations disturbing the public peace. Laws relating to the condition of work in factories will be maintained and consolidated; the improvement of the physical condition of the nation, especially the younger members of the community, and the replacement of slum dwellings and the relief of overcrowding will be undertaken. Medical care for young persons and the extension to people of limited incomes of voluntary insurance for the purpose of pensions will be provided by legisla-

tion, as well as a reduction of the age limit for pensions to blind persons. (See also policy of Conservative Party.)

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights. In *foreign policy*, stands for the stabilization of Europe on the basis of the League of Nations and firm adherence to British obligations as a signatory to the League Covenant; supports the World Court; favors disarmament movement provided it is secured by international agreement; supports principle of naval parity with the United States, but lays stress on need of guaranteeing imperial defenses, communications, and trade routes; on war debts holds to the principle of the Balfour Note. *Imperial policy* now heads the Conservative program. Advocates closer Empire coöperation by means of the extension to the utmost limits of imperial preference through tariffs or other measures agreed upon after consultation with the Dominions; recommends gradual extension of self-government in India in accordance with the terms of the Government of India Act recently passed; development of dependencies in Africa and mandated territories; stands for maintenance of security of Suez Canal by garrison in Egypt and opposes relinquishment of the Sudan to Egyptian rule. In *domestic policy*, favors stability of national finance combined with limited expenditure on schemes of constructive development; the reduction of taxation; the protection of industries by means of a tariff; assistance to and protection of agriculture; better marketing and production with restriction of imports, secure market and better prices for the home producer, and safeguards for the consumer; extension of agricultural credits and regularization of employment and wages of farm workers, in acquisition of small holdings; coöperation between organizations of employers and laborers; improvement of housing conditions; slum clearance and new methods of construction to relieve shortage; old age, orphans', widows' pensions, health and unemployment insurance; reform of House of Lords. During the period of the National Government there has been no new declaration of Conservative Policy.

Leaders: Stanley Baldwin (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons), Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Lord Hailsham (Lord Chancellor), Anthony Eden (Foreign Secretary), Lord Halifax (Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords), A. Duff Cooper (Secretary for War), Viscount Swinton (formerly Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, Secretary for Air), Lord Zetland (Secretary for India), Sir Samuel Hoare (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir Thomas Inskip (Minister for Coordination of Defence), W. E. Elliot (Secretary of State for Scotland), Oliver Stanley (President of the Board of Education), Sir Kingsley Wood (Minister of Health), W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (Secretary for the Colonies), W. S. Morrison (Minister of Agriculture), Earl Stanhope (First Commissioner of Works), Capt. H. D. R. Margesson (Chief Government Whip), Douglas H. Hacking (Chairman of Party Organization), Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir John Gilmour, the Marquess of Londonderry, Winston Churchill, Sir Robert Horne, Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Page-Croft.

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY: Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of

party views. Has 33 members of House of Commons of whom 4 are members of the Cabinet and 3 are junior ministers. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel had gone into opposition.

Leaders: Sir John Simon (Home Secretary), Walter Runciman (President of the Board of Trade), Ernest Brown (Minister of Labor), L. Hore-Belisha (Minister of Transport), E. L. Burgin (Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade), G. H. Shakespeare (Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Health), Lord Hutchison of Montrose (Postmaster General), Viscount Wimborne (Chairman of Party) and James Bindell (Chief Whip).

NATIONAL LABOR: The National Labor group was originally formed of those Labor Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government. Its policy is to strengthen the Government and to ensure that it receives the support of Labor views and traditions, to ensure that Labor ideals play their part in the councils of the Government and of Parliament; to maintain evolutionary democracy in politics and economics.

Leaders: Ramsay MacDonald (Lord President of the Council), Malcolm MacDonald (Secretary for Dominion Affairs), and Earl de la Warr (Chairman of Group).

Parties Opposing the Government

LABOR PARTY: Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labor parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor Party. Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies. According to its election manifesto, October 1935, the Labor Party's policies are: in *foreign policy* to seek wholehearted coöperation with the League of Nations and with all states outside the League which desire peace; efficient maintenance of such defense forces as are necessary and consistent with League membership; desires large reductions by international agreement in naval and military forces and the abolition of the private manufacture of and trade in arms; desires complete abolition of all national air forces and effective international control of civil aviation and creation of an international air police force; would seek international coöperation in economic and industrial questions; would remove economic causes of war through equitable arrangements for access to markets, the international control of sources of supply of raw materials, and the extension of the mandates system for colonial territories. In *imperial policy*, favors self-government for India which would have the status of a self-governing Dominion; safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labor and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education; the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intending emigrants. In *domestic policy* it proposes public ownership of banking, coal industry, transport, electricity, iron and steel, cotton, and land; would amend industrial legislation so as to secure reasonable hours and conditions of employment and adequate compensation for accidents; would restore the freedom of trade unions lost

through the 1927 Act and would repeal taxes recently imposed on coöperative societies; proposes national planning to eliminate distressed areas and to re-absorb unemployed; would abolish the means tests in unemployment relief; would raise the school leaving age and provide adequate maintenance allowances; would develop health services and extend old age pensions scheme; would provide healthy homes at reasonable rents until the needs of the nation are fully met; advocates abolition of House of Lords and reform of House of Commons procedure.

Leaders: Clement R. Attlee (Leader), Lord Snell (Leader in House of Lords), J. R. Clynes, Lord Parmoor, Lord Passfield (formerly Sidney Webb, M.P.), Lord Ponsonby, W. Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander, Margaret Bondfield, Herbert Morrison, Christopher Addison, Arthur Greenwood, W. Adamson, H. B. Lees-Smith, Hugh Dalton, Susan Lawrence, J. S. Middleton (Secretary of Party), George Lansbury, Sir Stafford Cripps, G. D. H. Cole and Harold Laski. The last three named head a group which favors more strenuous application of socialism than Labor Party is prepared to adopt.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY: A small group advocating the use of more direct and definite action to ensure "Socialism in our time."

Leaders: James Maxton, A. Fenner Brockway, J. McGovern, A. Buchanan and Campbell Stephen.

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party. The former Independent (Lloyd George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election. According to its election manifesto, October 1935, its policies are: in *foreign policy* to support and strengthen the League of Nations and maintain sufficient defense forces for needs of the times; would curtail expenditures, particularly on armaments; advocates strict control of manufacture and sale of armaments to eliminate the private profit motive; would rid commerce of the hindrances that come from tariffs, quotas, subsidies, and unstable currencies to restore prosperity and a more tranquil world. In *domestic policy* advocates employment of idle capital and idle labour on public works; would carry out its published plans dealing with the organization of industry and the status of the worker, public ownership of land, development of agriculture, reform of the coal industry, and raising of the school leaving age; would revise the electoral system by adopting proportional representation.

Leaders: Sir Archibald Sinclair (Leader), Sir Herbert Samuel, David Lloyd George, Lord Crewe, Sir Francis Acland, Lord Lothian, Isaac Foot, Sir Robert Hamilton, Graham White and Ramsay Muir.

COMMUNIST PARTY: In the 1935 elections the Party elected one member (W. Gallacher) to the House of Commons.

Leader: Harry Pollitt (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Daily Express	Independent; Conservative; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) G. Gilliat and A. Christiansen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Daily Herald	Labor.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trades Union Congress (<i>Props.</i>) W. H. Stevenson (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREAT BRITAIN

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Mail	Unionist.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) A. L. Cranfield (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph	Independent Conservative.	Lord Camrose, Lord Kemsley and Lord Iliffe (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>) British section of the 3d Internationale (<i>Pub.</i>)
Daily Worker	Communist.	
Evening News	Independent; Conservative tendency.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) P. Cudlipp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) O. R. Hobson (<i>Ed.</i>) Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling interest</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	D. S. T. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>) Syndicate headed by Sir Percy Bates (<i>Chairman</i>) H. A. Gwynne (<i>Ed.</i>) News and Westminster, Ltd. (Cadbury interests) and United Newspapers, Ltd. (Inveresk interests) (<i>Props.</i>) Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>) Cadbury interests (Quaker) (<i>Props.</i>) R. J. Cruikshank (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morning Post	Conservative; (Right Wing).	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Geoffrey Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle	Liberal; Samuelite.	
Star (evening)	Liberal; Samuelite.	
Times	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports any Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	
Birmingham Post (Birmingham)	Unionist.	E. W. Record (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Mail (Cardiff)	Conservative.	J. A. Sandbrook (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Arthur H. Mann (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Post and Mercury (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	
Daily Dispatch. (Manchester)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) A. Nicol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian . . . (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	W. P. Crozier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Journal North Star & Courant (Newcastle)	Conservative.	F. T. Souden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News . . . (Plymouth)	Independent.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREAT BRITAIN

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sheffield Daily Telegraph (Sheffield)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) John Oakley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Independent (Sheffield)	Liberal.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) F. K. Gardiner (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) John Moffat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Unionist.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. Veitch (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Aberdeen Press and Journal (Aberdeen)	Unionist.	John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Unionist.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) D. R. Anderson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Daily Record and Glasgow Evening News (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Sir Robert Bruce (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative; moderate.	James Henderson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) W. H. McKee (<i>Ed.</i>) F. M. Adamis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Belfast News Letter (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure editorial independence. Sir Walter T. Layton (<i>Ed.</i>) H. T. Montague Bell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Northern Whig and Belfast Post (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Britain and the East (weekly)	Devoted to British interests in the Near and Middle East.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>) S. R. Elliott (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	H. Warner Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman & Nation (weekly)	Independent; radical, with Labor tendency.	H. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Patrick Fitzgerald (<i>Ed.</i>) Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. McWhirter (<i>Ed.</i>) Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>) Isidore Ostrer (<i>Prop.</i>) R. J. Minney (<i>Ed.</i>) Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>) J. E. McInnes (<i>Ed.</i>) Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>)
Saturday Review (weekly)	Imperialist; supported by Lady Houston.	
Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	
Sunday Dispatch (weekly)	Independent; Imperialist.	
Sunday Express (weekly)	Independent; Conservative.	
Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	
Sunday Times (weekly)	Independent; Conservative tendency; influential.	
Times Weekly Edition	Independent; Conservative.	
Bulletin of International News (semi-monthly)	Independent; international affairs.	
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
English Review (monthly) . . .	Conservative.	Douglas Jerrold (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortnightly Review . . . (monthly)	Independent.	Frederick Hammond (<i>Ed.</i>)
Labour Magazine (monthly) . . .	Labor.	National Council of Labour (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly) . . .	Independent.	C. R. S. Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Empire (monthly) . . .	Imperial.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>)
International Affairs (bi-monthly) . . .	Independent; international relations.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economic Journal (quarterly) . . .	Economic.	Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) J. M. Keynes and D. H. Macgregor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Political Quarterly . . .	Progressive.	W. A. Robson and Leonard Woolf (<i>Eds.</i>)
Politics in Review (quarterly) . . .	Conservative.	Conservative Central Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Quarterly Review . . .	Political and general.	Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Round Table (quarterly) . . .	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	John Dove (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd. . . .	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>) Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Central News, Ltd. . . .	Independent.	E. H. Herbert (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd. . . .	Independent.	R. F. Church (<i>News Ed.</i>) Wilfred King (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Philip E. Burn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd. . . .	Independent.	H. C. Robbins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd. . . .	International, affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-D. N. B. group.	Sir Roderick Jones (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Bernard Rickatson-Hatt (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREECE

Capital: Athens
Area: 50,270 square miles
Population: 6,750,000 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922
On December 18, 1923, the King was obliged to leave Greece as
the result of revolution, and a Republic was proclaimed on
March 24, 1924. The Monarchy was reestablished on
October 10, 1935, and confirmed by a plebiscite. The
King returned to Greece and resumed his
rule on November 25, 1935

Cabinet

Non-Partisan "Amnesty" Cabinet
Reorganized August 5, 1936

Premier

JOHN METAXAS

PARLIAMENT

Abolished by Royal Decree of August 4, 1936

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the return of the King, Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections held January 26, 1936, gave 143 seats to the Venizelists, 141 to the anti-Venizelist groups and 15 to the Communists. As neither major group was able to form a cabinet or to agree with its opponents on a coalition, the non-partisan cabinet of Premier Demerdjis was continued in office, with General John Metaxas as Secretary of War. The deaths followed in fairly rapid succession of the ex-Regent, General Kondylis, Mr. Venizelos, Premier Demerdjis, and the ex-Premier and Leader of the Populist Party, Mr. Tsaldaris. Mr. Metaxas was appointed Premier on April 13, 1936, the non-party cabinet continuing in office. On August 4, 1936, Royal decrees were issued dissolving Parliament and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens. Since that date all laws have been enacted by Royal decree. All political parties have been abolished. Premier Metaxas has stated that parliamentary government has gone forever and that Greece will be developed into a corporative state, the Italian model being modified to meet Greek requirements.

Premier Metaxas is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine and Air. He is assisted by C. Zavitsianos (Vice-President of the Council), Mayakos (Minister of Interior), G. Logothetis (Minister of Justice), G. Kyriacos (Minister of Agriculture), Al. Koryzis (Minister of Public Assistance), C. George-acopoulos (Minister of Public Instruction), A. Oeconomou (Minister of Communications) and A. Hadzikiyriacos (Minister of National Economy).

PRESS

As all political parties have been abolished and strict press supervision and censorship instituted, all publications support the government.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	N. Voutsinas (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Dem. Fteris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheros Anthropos	C. Athanatos (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Elefthera Gnomi (morning)	J. D. Kokinakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ethniki (morning)	G. Tziraxopoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hellenicon Mellon	N. P. Efstratiou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messager d'Athènes (in French)	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Proja	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Typos	N. Kraniotakis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	D. Aravantinos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Neologos (Patras)	C. D. Frangopoulos and E. Tsellepis (<i>Eds.</i>)
Le Progrès (in French) (Salonica)	Y. Papandropoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Makedonia (Salonica)	P. Levantis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Phōs (Salonica)	N. Sifacas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economikos Tachydromos (weekly)	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ergassia (weekly)	A. I. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nea Imera (weekly)	J. Holkokondylis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Neos Cosmos (weekly)	A. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS	
Agence D'Athènes	B. Vekiarelis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Hellenic Press Association	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 45,452 square miles
Population: 2,245,593 (1934 estimate)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal-Progressive)
Assumed office February 14, 1931. On July 10, 1935, Constituent
Assembly extended term until March 15, 1943

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Legislativa Nacional)
President: Luis F. Mendizabal (Liberal Progressive)
Number of members 76

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, favors more frequent changes in official personnel; advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Lic. Manuel Franco and Mariano Trabanino.

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reëlection.

Leaders: Dr. José María Reyna Andrade (formerly Provisional President), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adrian Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera and Lic. Bernardo Alvarado T.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries; non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church.

Leaders: Manuel Cobos Batres and Federico Castañeda Godoy.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Diario de Centro-América . . .	Official gazette, founded 1880.	Government (Prop.)
Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Córdova and David Vela (Eds.)
Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Carlos Enrique Larraondo (Ed.)
Nuestro Diario	Independent.	Federico Hernández de León and Carlos Bauer Avilés (Eds.)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince

Area: 10,204 square miles

Population: 2,650,000 (1933 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term. Under special clause of Constitution, ratified by plebiscite on June 2, 1935, term was extended for five years from May 15, 1936

Cabinet

Personal Followers of President Vincent
Appointed October 10, 1936

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

Entire new Senate elected on September 28, 1936, to take office January 15, 1937, for six-year term.

President: LOUIS S. ZÉPHIRIN

Number of members 21

LOWER CHAMBER Chambre des Députés

Entire new Chamber elected on September 6, 1936, to take office January 15, 1937, for four-year term.

President: DUMARSAIS ESTIMÉ

Number of members 37

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

During the last two years there has been no cleavage in political life along party lines as this term is understood elsewhere; in fact there are no parties denominated as such today, and consequently no party programs outside of the President's own program. Such division as there has been among political men has been along personal lines, and has not assumed proportions of any importance. The present government is a highly personal one, with all executive and legislative office holders pronounced "Vincent men."

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Haiti-Journal	Semi-official government paper.	Charles Moravia (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Action National	Semi-official government paper.	Julio J. P. Audain (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Matin	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Clément Magloire (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste	Pro-Vincent.	E. G. Chauvet (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Action Radicale	Pro-Vincent. (Aux Cayes)	J. Emmanuel Théard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Les Annales Capoises	Pro-Vincent. (Cap Hatien)	Carmilus Bissainthe (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Temps (bi-weekly)	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Charles Moravia (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa
Area: 44,275 square miles
Population: about 962,685 (1935 estimate)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)
Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933, for
four-year term; extended in 1936 for a further six years

Cabinet

Nationalist
Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*By the terms of the Constitution of 1936 present deputies will serve until
December 4, 1942*

President: ANTONIO C. RIVERA (Nationalist)

Number of members (all Nationalists) 59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new Constitution for Honduras was enacted by a Constitutional Assembly on March 28, 1936 and took effect on April 15, 1936. It extended the present term of office of the President and Vice President of the Republic to January 1, 1943. The present incumbents were confirmed in office for that extended period. The new Constitution establishes a six-year term for the President, Vice President and all deputies in Congress. The members of the Constitutional Assembly who were practically all deputies were continued in office by an article of that document up to December 4, 1942. The first election under the new Constitution will take place on the last Sunday of October, 1942. The Parliament is now entirely nationalist.

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Julio Lozano (formerly Secretary of the Treasury, Minister at Washington), Dr. Miguel Paz Baraona (formerly Minister at Paris, formerly President of the Republic), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Funes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Development, Agriculture and Labor), Dr. Antonio Rivera (President of Congress), Gen. Saturnino Medal (Minister to Costa Rica), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of Government), Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War), Dr. Antonio Bermúdez (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and José María Albir (Private Secretary to the President).

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition. Neither party in Honduras has a well defined program.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cálix (formerly President of Parliament), Dr. Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rafael Medina Raudales (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Angel Zúñiga Huete (formerly candidate for President), Dr. Jacinto A. Meza, Salomon Bueso and Ing. Abraham Bueso.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cronista	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Epoca	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Renacimiento (monthly) . . .	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Norte	Independent; liberal. (La Ceiba)	Juan Fernández V. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Commercial	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		
El Norte	Nationalist. (San Pedro Sula)	Antonio Ochoa Alcántara (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de la Prensa Hon- dureña	Independent.	Mariano Bertrand Anduray (<i>Pres.</i>)
Asociación Nacional de Cro- nistas	Independent.	Jorge Fidel Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest
Area: 35,875 square miles
Population: 8,943,533 (1936 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS DE HORTHY
Elected March 1, 1920

Cabinet

National Union Party
Appointed October 12, 1936

Premier

DR. KÁLMÁN DE DARÁNYI (National Union Party)
Assumed office October 12, 1936

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Felsöház)

*Constituted January, 1927 (for ten years,
to be modified after five years)*

Speaker: COUNT BARTHOLOMEW SZÉCHÉNYI

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of groups appointed and elected as follows: elected by counties and cities, 76; appointed by the Regent, 45; elected by families with hereditary rights, 37; elected by public organizations and institutions, 36; church dignitaries, 32; members by virtue of public office or rank, 11; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 4; Vacancies, 11; total, 252.

LOWER CHAMBER (Képviselőház)

Election of April, 1935 (for five years)
Speaker: DR. ALEXANDER SZTRANYAVSZKY (National Union Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Union	166
Independent Agrarian	25
Christian Social Economic	14
Social Democratic	11
Liberal Opposition	4
Democrat	2
National Socialist	2
Christian Opposition	2
Agrarian Opposition	1
Kossuth Party	1
Non-partisan	16
Vacancy	1
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Successor of United Party; comprises small land-owners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Parties; represents interests of estate owners, farmers, and some of Catholic and Protestant clergy and well-to-do peasants. Has favored restoration of Hapsburg dynasty, but supports existing form of government, is now officially uncommitted on

the question of the person of the king and has announced its policy to be postponement of the monarchical question; supported execution of reconstruction plan under League of Nations; brought about the reestablishment of Upper Chamber of Parliament, giving representation of 38 seats to the aristocracy; introduced secret ballot in larger towns, and states that it favors gradual extension to country districts, where public ballot is still the rule except in the elections for Municipal Councils; favors agrarian and social reforms, aid to farmers' coöperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education, and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines. Follows a *foreign policy* based on the Rome Agreements and aimed at recognition of Hungary's military equality, at an improvement in the treatment of minorities in the "Succession States," and at the revision by all peaceful means of the treaty of Trianon.

Leaders: Kálmán de Darányi (Premier, and Minister of Agriculture), Béla Ivády (President of Party), Kálmán Kánya (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Nicholas Kozma (Minister of Interior), Géza Bornemisza (Minister of Industry and of Commerce), Prof. Valentin Hóman (Minister of Education), Andrew Lázár (Minister of Justice), Tihamér Fabinyi (Minister of Finance), William Röder (Minister of National Defense), John Mayer (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Tibor Zsitzay (formerly Minister of Justice) and Dr. Alexander Sztranyavszky (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents middle class and small land-owners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the Károlyi government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy, simplification of administration and introduction of the secret ballot. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy. In 1936 the Hungarian Populist Party under Monsignor Grieger dissolved as an independent group and united with the Agrarians to form a larger party with a monarchist program.

Leaders: Tibor Eckhardt and Monsignor Grieger.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ECONOMIC PARTY: Sometimes called "Zichy Party"; has a general program similar to National Union Party, but shows pro-Hapsburg tendencies; Catholic clerical with legitimist leanings; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party and the Christian Social Party.

Leaders: Count John Zichy and Dr. Alexander Ernszt (formerly Minister of Education and Social Welfare).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory *foreign policy* and compromise agreements with the neighboring "Succession States."

Leaders: Charles Peyer and Alexander Propper.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION: Represents mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

Leader: Dr. Charles Rassay.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party.

Leaders: Count Anthony Sigray and Margrave George Pallavicini.

HUNGARY

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esti Ujság	Pro-Government.	Kálmán Hubay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Az Est	Liberal.	Dr. Emery Salusinszky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Hirlap	Pro-Government; semi-official.	John Bókay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti-Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Frisz Ujság	Liberal.	Sigmund Lányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Függetlenség	Pro-Government.	Kálmán Hubay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; popular.	Eugene Lévai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Hirlap.	Independent; radical.	Ernest Friedmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Liberal; same publishing concern as <i>Az Est</i> and <i>Pesti Napló</i> .	Ernest Mihályfi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	Opposition; Christian conservative; legitimist.	Alexander Pethö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes and small traders in Budapest.	John Esztergályos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Francis Bonitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Opposition; conservative.	Count András Bethlen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal; in German.	Joseph Vészi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hirlap	Liberal; independent.	Dr. D. Kiss (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Pesti Napló	Moderate opposition; liberal.	Otto Leigrády (<i>Prop.</i>)
Uj Magyarság	Pro-Government; anti-semitic.	Alexander Mester (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Nemzedék	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Béla Ágai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Barna Buday (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Figyelő	Pro-Government.	Joseph Szörtszey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly)	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Közgazdasági Szemle . . . (monthly)	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Közgazdaság . . . (weekly)	Economic.	Lajos Tábori (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Szemle (monthly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen (<i>Press.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika . . .	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Dr. Julius Pekár (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie (monthly)	Political, economic, literary. In French.	Georges Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hungarian Quarterly . . . (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary. In English.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda . . .	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
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ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 108,861 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK
Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition
Appointed July 28, 1934

Premier

HERMANN JÓNASSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT (Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: JÓN BALDVINSSON (Socialist)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Efri deild)

Election of June 24, 1934

LOWER CHAMBER

(Nedri deild)

Election of June 24, 1934

Speaker: EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

Speaker: JÓRUNDUR BRYNJÓLFSSON (Progressive)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Nationalist	6	Nationalist	14
Progressive	6	Progressive	11
Socialist	3	Socialist	7
Farmers	1	Farmers	1
Total	16	Total	33

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Magnús Gudmundsson (formerly Minister of Justice) and Ólafur Thors (M.P.).

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Hermann Jónasson (Premier), Eysteinn Jónsson (Minister of Finance) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education).

ICELAND

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.
Leaders: Héðinn Valdimarsson (M.P.), Jón Baldvinsson (Speaker of Parliament) and Haraldur Gudmundsson (Minister of Agriculture and Public Works).

FARMERS PARTY: Advocates general improvement in farming. Separated from the Progressive Party which is now allied with the Socialists.

Leaders: Thorsteinn Briem (M.P., formerly Minister of Education) and Jón Jónsson (M.P.).

PRESS

All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýdubladid	Socialist.	Finnbogi R. Valdimarsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Framsókn	Progressive.	Jón Jónsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nýja Dagbladid	Progressive.	Thórarinn Thórarinsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Visir	Nationalist.	Páll Steingrímsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Isafold-Vördur (weekly) . . .	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Tíminn (weekly)	Progressive.	Gísli Gudmundsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Verslunartíðindi (monthly) . . .	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,808,679 square miles (British India — 1,096,171; Indian States — 712,508)

Population: 352,837,778 (British India — 271,526,933; Indian States — 81,310,845)
(1931 census)

King-Emperor

H. M. GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the
Indian States and British India)

Born in 1895; proclaimed Emperor of India December 14, 1936

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW

Assumed office on April 18, 1936

Viceroy's Executive Council

The Viceroy's Council consists of seven Executive Members holding the following portfolios: Defense Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Home Department; Finance Department; Legislative Department (the Law Member); Commerce and Railways Department (the Commerce Member); Education, Health and Lands Department; and Industries and Labor Department. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department. Appointments are made by the Crown; three of the members must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Law Member, Sir N. N. Sircar.

INDIA

PARLIAMENT *
(Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER (Council of State) <i>Five-year-term.</i>	LOWER CHAMBER (Legislative Assembly) <i>Three-year-term.</i>
<i>President: SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY</i> (Nominated by Viceroy)	<i>President: SIR ABDUR RAHIM</i>
Elected 34	Elected 105†
Nominated 26	Nominated 40
(Officials — 13, others — 13)	(Officials — 26, others — 14)
—	—
Total 60	Total 145

* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution on the basis of (1) an All-India Federation to be introduced from a date not yet fixed and necessitating the ultimate reconstruction of the Central Legislature, and (2) Provincial Autonomy beginning April 1st, 1937.

† In the election of 1934 the Congress Party, the Malaviya Nationalists and smaller groups won 57 seats. The balance of power was held by the Independents led by M. A. Jinnah.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The parties of India fall naturally into two main classes, those which co-operate with the Administration in trying to work the Constitution and in varying degrees support the Government, and those which do not.

CONGRESS PARTY: The party is opposed to the new Constitution. It has decided to enter the legislatures but has not decided whether its members should enter Provincial Cabinets or not. It questions the right of the British Parliament to determine further stages of advance, and desires to attain complete independence for India. It started the civil disobedience movement, which aimed at paralyzing the administration. In May, 1934, it suspended civil disobedience, and formed the Congress Parliamentary Board to control the elections of Congress members to the Legislatures. Pandit Malaviya resigned and formed a separate "Nationalist" party to fight the award of separate electorates for the minority groups, but the declaration of policy in the Congress Election Manifesto and pronouncements by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have lessened the differences between the two parties. The Congress Party is the best-organized political party in the country.

Leaders: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, S. Satyamurthi, Bhulabhai Desai (Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly), Pandit Malaviya, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mrs. Naidu. M. K. Gandhi, former leader of the Party, withdrew in 1934 from active politics.

MODERATE OR LIBERAL PARTY: It desires Dominion Status as soon as possible but only by constitutional means. When it supports the Government does so critically. Includes wealthy caste Hindus of Western India, Madras and United Provinces.

Leaders: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, C. Y. Chintamani and Srinivasa Sastri.

MOSLEM CONFERENCE AND MOSLEM LEAGUE: These two organizations represent the majority of the Moslem population. While advocating political advance on constitutional lines they give general support to the Government. The one issue on which the Moslems maintain a united front is the retention of

separate electorates and weighted Moslem representation as provided by the Communal Award.

Leaders: H. H. the Agha Khan, Sir Mahomed Iqbal and M. A. Jinnah.

EUROPEANS: The Europeans believe in steady, orderly progress on "sound lines." They have supported the government. Their party organization is the European Association with 34 branches and sub-branches throughout India. This, however, includes only a small proportion of the Europeans in India, who, in general, have not built up any political organization.

Leaders: Sir Leslie Hudson (Legislative Assembly) and Mr. George Morgan (President of the European Association).

NOMINATED: The nominated members are nominated to secure the representation of particular interests. The officials necessarily support the Government. Though the majority of the others support the Government, on certain questions some of them take up an independent line of their own and vote with one of the parties.

PRESS

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Leader (Allahabad)	Liberal; nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress; one of political critics of Government in Western India.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. A. Brelvi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India (Bombay)	Evening edition of <i>Times of India</i> .	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance (Calcutta)	Congress; group led by the late J. M. Sen Gupta; extreme.	B. N. Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Congress; extreme.	"A. B. P.", Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Forward (Calcutta)	Congress; extreme.	Dr. B. C. Roy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. C. Nag (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Moslem owned; Christian edited; pro-Moslem in policy.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. P. Atkinson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Progressive British opinion; supports the new Constitution; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	The Statesman Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Arthur Moore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist paper.	Hindustan Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) P. N. Sinha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Gazette (Karachi)	Constitutional; chiefly concerned with commercial interests.	W. A. Myatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Liberal.	P. C. Tarapore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	British; conservative political and commercial paper.	E. H. Hardy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Lahore)	Moslem; moderate.	Abdul Hamid Khan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	Advanced Nationalist.	Kali Nath Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Constitutional; representing landed interests.	The Pioneer, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Desmond Young (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hindu (Madras)	Independent Indian daily; published in English; Nationalist, inclined towards moderates.	G. Gopalan (<i>Prop.</i>) K. Srinivasan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Justice (Madras)	Moderate; organ of Justice Party.	The South Indian People's Association, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) T. A. V. Nathan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Madras Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion; constitutional.	A. A. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Daily News (Rangoon)	Moderate nationalist; advocates Indian interests in Burma.	Burma Amalgamated News-papers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Y. D. Motala (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Gazette (Rangoon)	Conservative. English.	H. Smiles (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Times (Rangoon)	Conservative. English.	M. Williams (<i>Prop.</i>) W. J. Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (Calcutta) (weekly)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Calcutta) (monthly)	Nationalist; illustrated.	Ramananda Chatterjee (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Indian Review (Madras) (monthly)	Moderate nationalist.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (monthly) (Patna)	Established in 1899; political; general circulation.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	B. Sen Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva

Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919), and its Constitution forms Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace. It is an official association of 62 States which seeks the improvement of the conditions of labor by international action.

The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934. Brazil and Japan retained their membership when they resigned from the League of Nations.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) the general Conference of the Members; (b) the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and (c) the International Labor Office itself.

The International Labor Conference meets at least once a year and each State is required to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Governments, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference on its agenda take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

The International Labor Office is under the control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems. It also collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Director

H. B. BUTLER (British). Appointed July, 1932

Assistant Director

E. J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed January, 1920

Assistant Director

G. E. DI PALMA-CASTIGLIONE (Italian). Appointed February, 1920

Assistant Director

F. MAURETTE (French). Appointed October, 1924

Assistant Director

JOHN G. WINANT (American). Appointed May 1935, resigned September 30, 1935

There are in addition 15 Chiefs of Section and some 400 officials

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad
Area: 116,600 square miles
Population: 2,857,077 (1932 census)

Ruler

King Ghazi I

Born in 1912; ascended throne September 8, 1933

Cabinet

Appointed October 29, 1936

Premier

SEYYID HIKMAT SULAIMAN

PARLIAMENT

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was recognized as an independent kingdom by the treaty with Great Britain of October 10, 1922. Great Britain assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq the mandate was abolished and Iraq admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1924. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 108 deputies. Following a military coup d'état on October 29, 1936, led by Gen. Bakir Sidqi, Parliament was dissolved and a general election called.

PARTY PROGRAMS

No definite parties with stable organizations exist in Iraq. The Progressive Party led by Jaafar Pasha and Nuri Pasha as Said, and the Nationalist Party led by Yasin Pasha el Hashimi have both been weakened by the elimination of their leaders due to the 1936 *coup d'état*. Both groups were strongly nationalistic and pan-Arab. The Progressive Party under the leadership of the late King Faisal was inclined to coöperation with Great Britain in the attainment of its program.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political affiliation, etc.</i>
Iraq Times	Independent; in Arabic and English.
Al Iraq	Old Arabic paper; pro-Government.
Al Bilad	Pro-Government.
Al Tariq	Organ of Nuri Pasha as Said.
Al-Alam ul-Arabi	Independent.
Al-Istiklal	Originally extremist; pro-Government.

IRISH FREE STATE

(SAORSTAT EIREANN)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,965,854 (1936 census)

Governor-General

DONAL BUCKLEY

Appointed November 25, 1932

Executive Council

Appointed February 8, 1933

President

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Lower Chamber on March 9, 1932

Reelected on February 8, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Seanad Eireann)

On December 12, 1935, the Lower Chamber voted to abolish the Senate. President de Valera proposes to set up a new chamber representative of economic, industrial and agricultural interests, to have certain revisionary powers but without the veto powers held by the former Senate.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Dáil Eireann)

Last general election, January, 1933 (five-year term)

<i>Speaker:</i> † FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)	<i>Representation</i>
Fianna Fáil	78
United Ireland	53
Labor	8
Independent Republican	1
Independents	11
Vacancies	2
Total	153

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY: Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the Irish Free State; the revision of financial relations with Great Britain, so as to free the Irish Free State of payments hitherto made; the reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic on friendly relations with Great Britain.

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Local Government and Public Health), P. J. Rutledge (Minister of Justice), Gerald Boland (Minister for Lands), Oscar Traynor (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs) and Sean Moylan (Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Party).

UNITED IRELAND PARTY (Fine Gael): Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State-member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the Free State as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic progress; assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise; full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products; development of natural resources.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave, T.D. (President of Party, formerly President of the Executive Council), James M. Dillon, T.D. and Dr. T. F. O'Higgins, T.D. (Vice Presidents of Party), Peter Nugent, B.L. and Timothy Linehan (Hon. Secretaries of Party).

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interest; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	Joseph Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	Frank Geary (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smylie (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press	Supports Fianna Fáil.	J. J. Harrington (<i>Pub. and Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Cork Examiner. (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosby & Sons (<i>Props.</i>)
Free State Farmer (monthly)	Independent; farmer's organ.	Wilson Hartnell Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Irish Trade Journal (monthly)	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S.J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,714 square miles

Population: 43,843,000 (1936 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized June 9, 1936

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation, Commander-General of the Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime". The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations between Church and State, international agreements involving territorial changes. It designates the deputies for the Lower Chamber. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrupirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (They now number three since one of them is deceased). (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions in other offices, for the entire period of such functions: the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary and two Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; and the two Presidents of the National Confederations of Employers and Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. In category two only the President of the Chamber of Deputies is designated by the assembly; the others are appointed to their offices by the Head of the Government.

ITALY

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senato)

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but generally there are between 350 and 400. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the most extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What opposition exists is represented by one or two Senators who sometimes utter some prudent criticism.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera dei Deputati)

<i>Party</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fascist	400

Under the electoral law the Fascist Grand Council draws up a list of 400 candidates, taking into account nominations from the recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations of employers, employees, professional classes, scientific, charitable, and other institutions designated by the Government. The list is voted upon by citizens twenty-one years of age or over, and also by citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who are married and have children — providing they fulfill one of several specified conditions, among which are payment of an annual contribution to a trade organization, or payment of a certain amount in taxes, or receipt of an income, salary, pension, or other permanent payment from the state, provinces, or municipalities, or membership in the clergy of the Roman Catholic or another recognized church. Votes are to be registered by "Yes" and "No" as to approval of the list drawn up by the Grand Council. In case of disapproval, the Court of Appeal at Rome is to order a new election with competing lists, which may be nominated by recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations with 5,000 regularly enrolled members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The statute declares that the Fascist Party is a civil militia at the orders of the Duce and at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. The Party supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928, admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne); has created a strongly centralized local government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by various national confederations strictly supervised by the government. In foreign policy

the Party is nationalistic, expansionist, and skeptical of the present form of the League of Nations. The Party is directed by the National Secretary, appointed by royal decree and having the right to meet with the Cabinet, and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

Secretary: Achille Starace.

Mr. Mussolini is assisted by Count Galliazzo Ciano (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Alessandro Lessona (Minister of Colonies), Dino Alfieri (Minister for Press and Propaganda) and Ferruccio Lantini (Minister of Corporations).

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communiqué stated that the Liberal Party was not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also fell under the ban as it was not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, and socialist leaders, as well as the Secretary and leader of the *Partito Popolare* (Christian Democratic Party) are now living abroad.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista	Luigi Fontanelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	F. Malgeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (noon edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i>)	
Popolo di Roma	Paolo de Cristofaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Umberto Guglielmotti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorjoux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna)	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resto del Carlino (Bologna)	G. B. Sangiorgi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Regime Fascista (Cremona)	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffii (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro (Genoa)	Giuseppe Canepa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ambrosiano (Milan)	Giulio Benedetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Corriere della Sera (Milan)	Crespi Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia (Milan)	Aldo Borelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sera (Milan)	Founded by Benito Mussolini
Mattino (Naples)	Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Roma (Naples)	Gastone Gorrieri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste)	Vico Pellizzari (<i>Ed.</i>)
	Carlo Nazzaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)		E. Amicucci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)		Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>)
Echi e Commenti (weekly) .	Political.	A. Signoretti (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Voce d'Italia	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i> .	Alberto de Marins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova Antologia	Political, literary, scientific. (semi-monthly)	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bibliografia Fascista	Bibliography of Fascism. (monthly)	L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economia	Economic and sociological.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly) . . .	Political and economic.	L. Livi, E. Casalini, G. Arias and V. Fresco (<i>Eds.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana.	(Milan) (weekly)	Benito Mussolini (<i>Founder</i>)
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly).	Colonial politics.	Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political and international.	Carlo Ravasio (<i>Sub. Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political, economic, artistic, and literary.	Enrico Cavacchioli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rivista Bancaria (monthly).	Financial and economic.	Giuseppe Bianchini (<i>Ed.</i>)

No non-Fascist papers are now published in Italy. Some former editors of suppressed anti-Fascist periodicals publish papers abroad as follows:

Nuovo Avanti (weekly) . . .	Socialist. (Paris)	Pietro Nenni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giustizia e Libertà (weekly) .	Democratic with Socialist (Paris) leanings.	Carlo Rosselli and A. Cianca (<i>Eds.</i>)
Grido del Popolo (weekly) .	Communist. (Paris)	
Stato Operaio (monthly) .	Communist. (Paris)	
Avanti (weekly)	Socialist. (Zürich)	Angelica Balabanov (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,662 square miles (including possessions)

Population (including Korea and other possessions): 97,694,628 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed March 9, 1936

Premier

KOKI HIROTA

PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Kizokuin)

*Members for life — 192; balance elected from
and by special groups for seven years*

President: PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE
(Kayokai)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Shuugiin)

Election of February 20, 1936 (for four years)

Speaker: KOJIRO TOMITA (Minseito)

Groups*	Representation†	Parties	Representation†
Kenkyukai	158	Minseito	205
Koseikai	67	Seiyukai	171
Kayokai	42	Showakai	25
Koyu Kurabu	37	Shakai Taishuto	18
Dowakai	35	Kokumin Domei	15
Doseikai	22	Others	32
Non-partisan (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peer- age)	28	Total	466
Members of the Imperial Family	18		
Total	407		

* Strictly speaking, the Upper Chamber is not divided into political parties analogous to the Lower Chamber. There are, however, officially recognized groups with special political interests and views as listed above.

† The number of members classified by political groups (for Upper Chamber) and political parties (for Lower House) is that on the opening day of the 69th session on March 1, 1936, of the Parliament.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Until a decade ago the right to vote was created by the payment of a direct tax to the Government. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the local or business interests of the voters. The Election Law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to a present total of over 15,000,000 persons.

The parliamentary balance of strength altered in the election of February 20, 1936, between the Seiyukai and Minseito to the advantage of the latter. The whole political situation was again radically changed by the military rebellion on February 26, 1936, and the assassination of such political figures as Viscount Saito and Finance Minister Takahashi. The cabinet organized by Mr. Hirota was non-partisan in character and included two members each of the Seiyukai and Minseito parties.

Salient features of the platforms and political purposes of the different parties may be described as follows:

RIKKEN MINSEITO: The Minseito, which now commands a majority in the Lower Chamber, was founded as the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the former Kenseikai and the Seiyu Honto. For two years prior to 1932, the Minseito commanded an absolute majority in the Lower Chamber, but in the general elections of February 20, 1932, it fell to second place, its rival the Seiyukai obtaining the majority. In the general election of February 20, 1936, however, it once again triumphed. Enjoying as it does the strong support of the urban and industrial population, the Minseito aims at promoting the interest and welfare of the business and industrial classes. It advocates the gold standard, economy of national and local expenditure, national economic planning and relief for agriculture and the fishing industry. In *foreign affairs* it advocates peace and conciliation, but as regards Manchurian and Mongolian questions, their fundamental and positive settlement; favors an economical and scientific system of national defense.

Leaders: Chuji Machida (President of Party, formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Gotaro Ogawa (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Keikichi Tanomogi (Minister of Communications), Baron Wakatsuki (formerly Premier), Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Home Affairs) and Ryutaro Nagai (formerly Minister of Overseas Affairs).

RIKKEN SEIYUKAI: This party was in control of the Government from December 13, 1931, to May 26, 1932, when it relinquished power because of the assassination of its leader and the then Premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, by a group of naval officers and military cadets. Owing to the political crisis which resulted, a super-party Cabinet was installed. In the general election of February, 1936, it lost its majority in the Lower Chamber. It supports the Hirota Government but not without resistance. As it represents to a great degree the interests of the landowners, the Seiyukai in *domestic affairs* advocates the construction of railways, which are Government-owned, roads, irrigation works, etc., to enhance the value of property and promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the rural districts. In *foreign affairs* it has advocated a "positive policy," and stressed the importance of commercial expansion in China and the development by Japanese of Manchuria and Mongolia. Its present attitude is opportunistic.

Leaders: Kisaburo Suzuki (President of the party and formerly Minister of Justice and Minister of Home Affairs), Toshio Shimada (Minister of Agriculture), Yonezo Mayeda (Minister of Railways), Rentaro Mizuno (formerly Minister of Education) and Takeji Kawamura (formerly Minister of Justice).

SHOWAKAI: This party was organized by some of the Seiyukai leaders who became dissatisfied with the party's moral laxity and its inability to cope with the political crisis following the assassination of Premier Inukai. Keisuke Mochizuki, Nobuya Uchida, and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Ministers in the Okada Government, together with other 15 parliamentary members of the

Seiyukai, deserted the party and organized a new independent party called the Showakai in December, 1935. In the general election of February, 1936, the new party obtained 25 seats in the House. The policy of the party may be described as liberal progressivism.

Leaders: Keisuke Mochizuki (formerly Minister of Communications), Nobuya Uchida (formerly Minister of Railways) and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki (formerly Minister of Agriculture).

SHAKAI TAISHUTO (Socialist Popular Party): Until several years ago there were three or four so-called proletarian parties of socialistic or communistic flavor, but they were subjected to rigorous police interference. The only one which has survived is the Shakai Taishuto, the best organized and the most moderate of them all. This party grew remarkably stronger after the general election of 1936, on which occasion it received more than a half million votes and captured 18 seats in the Lower Chamber. The ascendancy of the party is attributed to the general awakening of the working population to their political interests. The party's platform is entirely socialistic, advocating the State control of industry and betterment of the working conditions of industrial workers. It advocates peace and opposes armament expansion.

Leaders: Isoo Abe (Head of the party), Jotaro Kawakami (Member of Parliament), Hisashi Aso (Secretary of the Party), Motojiro Sugiyama (Member of Parliament) and Kanichiro Kamei (Member of Parliament).

KOKUMIN DOMEI: A new party of Fascist complexion formally organized in December, 1932, by Kenzo Adachi, formerly a leader of the Minseito and Home Minister in the Wakatsuki Government. Some 30 members of the Diet, mostly of the Minseito, deserted to join the new party. In the general election of February 1936 it obtained but 15 seats in the Diet. During 1936 several of its prominent members deserted. In *domestic policy* it advocates abandonment of economic liberalism, establishment of centrally controlled economy and replacement of the Cabinet by a National Council of State. Its *foreign policy* is based upon the desire to establish Japan's hegemony in the Orient.

Leaders: Kenzo Adachi (President of Party) and Ichiro Kiyose (Member of Parliament).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Chugai Shogyo Shimpo . . .	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876; conservative.	Tokichi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Kohama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chuo Shimbun	Seiyukai tendency; small circulation.	Katsuzo Horikawa (<i>Pres.</i>) I. Tokumitsu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendency; fairly large circulation.	Seiji Noma (<i>Pres.</i>) Shiro Terada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English-language paper (American); independent.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Prop.</i>) Wilfrid Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Times and Mail . . .	In English; Japanese owned and edited; pro-Government; organ of the Foreign Office, by which it is subsidized.	Hitoshi Ashida (<i>Pres.</i>) Koshiro Iwan (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun	Chauvinistic; organ for military groups.	Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Murakami (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun	Independent; liberal progressive.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)

JAPAN

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun . . .	Independent; liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Sei-ichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun . .	Small circulation.	H. Chiba (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tokyo Maiyu Shimbun . .	Independent; sensational; wide circulation.	Masajiro Kimura (<i>Pres.</i>) M. Kimura (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Independent; popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Minoru Oka (<i>Chairman</i>) Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun	Independent; literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Prop.</i>) K. Shibata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . .	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchurian Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	Tanehide Kojo (<i>Pres.</i>) Noboru Nakano (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(Dairen, Kwantung Leased Territory)		
Japan Chronicle	British; critical; radical tendencies; in English.	D. G. Young (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) A. M. Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Kobe)		Nobuyoshi Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>) Tsunehiko Wada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kobe Shimbun	Independent; liberal.	Kazuo Nakao (<i>Pres.</i>) H. Okuzawa (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(Kobe)		
Kobe Yushin Nippo	Independent; commercial news; wide circulation in Kobe.	Yukichi Oshima (<i>Pres.</i>) Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(Kobe)		Sei-ichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Joji Harada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shin Aichi	Independent; large circulation in Nagoya.	N. Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>) G. Shiozawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Nagoya)		Minoru Oka (<i>Chairman</i>) Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Ichiro Miyake (<i>Pres.</i>) Y. Seno-o (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Osaka)		Akiho Tokizane (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Takata (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) B. W. Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Jiji Shimpou	Independent; small circulation.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Osaka)		K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news-service; has English edition.	
(Osaka)		
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpou . .	Good commercial newspaper.	
(Yokohama)		
Keijo Nippo	Wide Circulation in Chosen.	
(Seoul, Korea)		
Trans-Pacific	Political, social, and economic; in English.	
(weekly)		
Contemporary Japan	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; subsidized by Foreign Office; in English.	
(quarterly)		

NEWS AGENCY

Domei Tsushinsha	Independent; affiliated with Associated Press and Reuters.	Yukichi Iwanaga (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Japan Federated News Agency)		

LATVIA

Capital: Riga
Area: 25,395 square miles
Population: 1,950,502 (1935 census)

President

DR. KARLIS ULMANIS

Assumed office as President, in addition to that of Premier, on April 11, 1936, when the term of President Kviesis expired

Cabinet

Assumed power May 15, 1934

Premier

DR. KARLIS ULMANIS

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Parliament was dissolved on May 15, 1934, pending reform of the Constitution. Legislative functions were assumed by the Council of Ministers on May 18, 1934.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

All political parties in Latvia have been suspended. The present Government, which took over power on May 15, 1934, through the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the Parliament, is under the leadership of Mr. Karlis Ulmanis (President of the Council and President of the State, to which he was elected by the Council of Ministers) and General J. Balodis (Minister of War). The Law of April 11, 1936, provides that in the absence of the President, his office shall be filled by General Balodis, not as Minister of War, but in his personal capacity. The other members of the Cabinet are Margers Skujenieks (Vice Premier), Vilhelms Munters (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Vilis Gulbis (Minister of Interior), Alfreds Berzins (Vice-Minister of Interior), Janis Birznieks (Minister of Agriculture), Vladislavs Rubuls (Minister of Social Welfare), Ludvigs Ekis (Minister of Finance), Bernhards Einbergs (Minister of Communications), Prof. A. Tentelis (Minister of Education) and Hermans Apsits (Minister of Justice). In its proclamation to the people of May 16, 1934, the Government announced that its program was to establish a prosperous and united Latvia, free from political factions, class distinctions and foreign influence. The economic program of the Government has been based on protection and assistance to the agricultural population, and the maintenance of a balanced foreign trade through the restriction of imports and the stimulation of exports. Its social program aims to further the development of a nationalistic, purely Lettish state with the elimination of all alien cultures and influences. The Government is severely opposed to communistic and socialistic activities. Its *foreign policy* is based on coöperation with the League of Nations, the maintenance of Latvian independence and the development of closer relations with Lithuania and Estonia.

LATVIA

PRESS

Many newspapers were suppressed when the present Government came into power and those remaining are closely censored and thus have no particular political affiliations. Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Estimated circulation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Briva Zeme	20,000	J. Druga (Ed.)
Juanais Vords	2,000	J. Ulijans (Ed.)
Juanakas Zinas	140,000	Em. Benjamin (Prop.)
Latvijas Kareivis	5,000	Col. A. Plensnars (Ed.)
Rigasche Rundschau	14,000	R. Ruettz & Co. (Prop.)
Rits	5,000	A. Grins (Ed.)
Segodnia	18,000	A. Kosovic (Ed.)
Segodnia Vecherom	9,000	A. Kosovic (Ed.)
Valdibas Vestnesis	10,000	M. Arons (Ed.)
Semgales Balss (Jelgava)	4,000	J. Pavlovsky (Ed.)
Kurzemes Vards (Liepaja)	5,000	K. Gramatnieks (Ed.)
Libausche Zeitung (Liepaja)	3,000	A. Meier (Ed.)
Latgolas Vords (Rezekne)	6,000	P. Rudzaits (Ed.)
Rigasche Post (weekly)	10,000	Rob. Riedel (Ed.)
Ekonomists (monthly)	2,500	J. Bokalders (Ed.)

NEWS AGENCY

Latvijas Telegrafa	Latvian telegraph agency.	K. Roze (Dir.)
Agentura		

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland
Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties, and which may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of all international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia	Finland	Norway
Afghanistan	France	Panama
Albania	Great Britain	Paraguay*
Argentina	Greece	Persia (Iran)
Australia	Guatemala *	Peru
Austria	Haiti	Poland
Belgium	Honduras *	Portugal
Bolivia	Hungary	Rumania
Bulgaria	India	Salvador
Canada	Iraq	Siam
Chile	Irish Free State	South Africa (Union of)
China	Italy	Spain
Colombia	Latvia	Sweden
Cuba	Liberia	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Turkey
Denmark	Luxemburg	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Mexico	U. S. S. R.
Ecuador	Netherlands	Venezuela
Estonia	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
	Nicaragua*	

* Gave notice, during 1936, of withdrawal from the League. Withdrawal becomes effective two years from the date of notification.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Germany *	Liechtenstein
Costa Rica *	Hejaz	Monaco
Danzig, Free City of	Iceland	San Marino
Egypt	Japan *	United States

* Formerly a member but withdrew.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is provisionally composed of fifteen States Members of which four (Great Britain, France, Italy and the U. S. S. R.) enjoy permanent terms and eleven are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Of the non-permanent members three (Spain, Poland and China) have been declared to be re-eligible for successive elections; three have in practice been allocated to the Latin-American group of States; three others have been allotted respectively to the Dominion group, the Scandinavian group or the so-called ex-neutrals, to which Finland has been added, and the Little Entente; and one is occupied by a member of the Near East group. A seat provisionally created in 1933 for the "non-grouped" States was temporarily continued in 1936 with the election of Latvia to succeed Portugal.

Changes in the composition of the Council require action both by the Council and the Assembly.

The provisional creation in 1936 of two new non-permanent seats — to which China and Latvia were elected — was approved by the Assembly on condition that "a definitive solution of the problems connected with the composition of the Council" should be found as soon as possible.

States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1936-1937

States Members

Bolivia
Chile
China
Ecuador
France †
Great Britain †
Italy †
Latvia
New Zealand
Poland
Rumania
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
U. S. S. R. †

Representatives

M. COSTA DU REIS
M. RIVAS VICUNA
DR. WELLINGTON KOO
M. ZALDUMBIDE
M. DELBOS
MR. EDEN
BARON ALOISI
M. MUNTERS
MR. JORDAN
M. BECK
M. ANTONESCO
M. OSSORIO Y GALLARDO
M. SANDLER
M. RÜSTÜ ARAS
M. LITVINOV

† Permanent members.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. There are also contributions from non-Member States and from private bodies or individuals.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1937 amounts to 23,347,302 gold francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General

JOSEPH AVENOL (French). Appointed July, 1933

Deputy Secretary-General

SEAN LESTER (Irish Free State). Nominated, September, 1936

Deputy Secretary-General

MASSIMO PILOTTI (Italian). Appointed July, 1933

Under Secretary-General

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

Legal Adviser

L. A. PODESTA COSTA (Argentina). Appointed January, 1936

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

Political

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

Financial and Economic Intelligence

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April, 1931

Economic Questions

PIETRO STOPPANI (Italian). Appointed April, 1931

Disarmament

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed July, 1930

Transit and Communication

Vacant

Mandates

EDOUARD R. DE HALLER (Swiss). Appointed December, 1935

Minorities

PETER SCHOU (Danish). Appointed July, 1936

Social and Opium Questions

E. E. EKSTRAND (Swedish). Appointed April, 1931

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Health

LUDWIK RAJCHMAN (Polish). Appointed November, 1921

Information

A. PELET (Dutch). Appointed January, 1934

Director "Hors Section"

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1934

Treasury

S. F. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October, 1926

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Lt. Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope (appointed 1931)

Palestine: Area: 10,000 square miles

Population: 1,261,000 (1935 estimate)

Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy.

Ruler: Emir Abdallah ibn Hussein

Capital: Amman

Area: About 20,000 square miles (mostly desert)

Population: 350,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

SYRIA

Capital: Damascus

Area: 58,456 square miles

Population: 2,224,136 (1936 estimate)

Syria concluded with France a treaty on September 9, 1936, which when ratified by the Syrian Parliament will terminate the mandate and secure admission of Syria to the League of Nations.

LEBANON

Capital: Beirut

Area: 3,861 square miles

Population: 854,693 (1936 estimate)

France has declared her intention to conclude with Lebanon a treaty similar to that with Syria.

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 778,352 (estimate)

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles

Population: 293,671 (1931 census)

Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles

Population: 5,063,544 (1931 census)

Governor: Sir Harold MacMichael (appointed 1934)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles
Population: 2,298,495 (1933 estimate)
Commissioner: M. Repiquet

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles
Population: 753,812 (1933 estimate)

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles
Population: 3,276,983 (1934 estimate)

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles
Population: 266,930 (1934 estimate)
Administrator: D. G. Conradie (appointed 1933)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles
Population: 53,790 (1935 census)
Administrator: Brig. Gen. H. E. Hart (appointed 1931)

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Australia (1920)

Area: 5,396 acres
Population: 2,696 (1935 census)
Administrator: Commander R. C. Garsia (appointed 1933)

IV. NEW GUINEA. To Australia (1920)

Area: 93,000 square miles
Population: 484,000 (1935 census)
Administrator: Brig. Gen. W. R. McNicoll (appointed 1934)

V. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles
Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague
Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute drawn up by a Committee of Jurists (appointed by the Council of the League) and approved by the Assembly. The Court is open for (a) Judicial purposes to States Members of the League and to those non-member States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and (b) for advisory purposes to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, and the expenses of the Court form part of the League budget.

Judges*

SIR CECIL HURST, President (British)	M. FROMAGEOT (French)
M. NAGAOKA (Japanese)	M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA (Spanish)
M. ANZILOTTI (Italian)	M. VAN EYSINGA (Dutch)

* There is at present one vacancy in the Court.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

M. GUERRERO (Salvadorian)
COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish)
M. CHENG TIEN-HSI (Chinese)
M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Cuban)

M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)
M. URRUTIA (Colombian)
M. A. HAMMARSKJÖLD (Swedish)
MR. MANLEY O. HUDSON (American)

Deputy Judges

M. ERICH (Finnish)
M. DA MATTÀ (Portuguese)

M. NOVAKOVITCH (Yugoslav)
M. REDLICH (Austrian)

Registrar

J. LOPEZ OLIVAN (Spanish)

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia
Area: 43,000 square miles
Population: 2,000,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Elected May 7, 1935. Inaugurated January 6, 1936, for eight-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

PARLIAMENT (Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig) *Speaker:* R. S. WILES (True Whig)

Number of Members* 10 Number of Members* 21

*All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of American and West Indian slaves, it is ruled by a small oligarchy of interrelated families residing in the capital. Now dedicated to complete internal reform, an honest performance of international engagements, and protection of lives and property of foreigners. Proposes to amend constitution with relation to Presidential term and establishment of civil service. Pledged to sound judiciary.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), Arthur Barclay (formerly President) and Louis Grimes (Chief Justice).

UNIT TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1935. Composed of dissatisfied True Whigs and majority of members of defunct People's Party. Opposed to True Whig foreign and internal policies. Pledged to uphold Constitution without amendment, and existing treaties and contracts with foreign governments and individuals. Advocates equal political and social rights to native population, and honest, efficient and impartial justice to all.

Leaders: Charles Dunbar Burgess King (formerly President), Abayomi Karnga (formerly Justice of Supreme Court), Reginald A. Sherman (formerly Postmaster General) and S. David Coleman.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Disorganized in 1935, when the leader, Thomas J. R. Faulkner, withdrew because of dissensions.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Liberian Patriot (weekly). . .	True Whig.	T. B. Kla-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Weekly Mirror . . .	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)

LITHUANIA

Capital: Kaunas (Kovno)

Area: 21,489 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)

Population: 2,499,529 (1936 estimate; exclusive of above territory)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, by Parliament, in emergency session

[~~in~~] following *coup d'état* of December 17, 1926

Reelected by a Board of Electors December 11, 1932

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Appointed September 6, 1935

Premier

JUOZAS TŪBELIS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

Last election, June 9 and 10, 1936

President: K. ŠAKENIS

Number of members 49

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST UNION: A conservative party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform; advocates authoritative form of government. In *foreign policy* stands firmly for the return of Vilna at present occupied by Poland, and favors a rapprochement with the Baltic states. As of February 6, 1936, all other political parties were officially dissolved.

Leaders: Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, reelected in 1926, following a *coup d'état*, and again in 1932 by National Electors), Juozas Tūbelis (Premier and Minister of Finance) and the Rev. V. Mironas (Chief Chaplain of Army).

PRESS

Political affiliations are given as they were prior to the dissolution, in 1936, of all parties excepting the National Union.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Amžius	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	I. Prunckis (Ed.)
Dzien Polski	Polish.	E. Jakubowsky (Ed.)
Lietuvos Aidas	Semi-official government organ.	V. Alantas (Ed.)
Lietuvos Naujienos	Non-partisan; informational.	M. Petrenas (Ed.)
Lietuvos Zinios	Organ of People's Socialist Party.	J. Kardelis (Ed.)
Litovsky Vestnik	Russian; non-political.	Dr. J. Blumentalis (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Unser Moment	Fascist; Jewish.	H. Levinas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksblatt	People's Socialist Party; Jewish.	Dr. M. Sudarskis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish; Conservative Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Baltischer Beobachter	Lithuanian Government paper; in German.	J. Grigolaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuviszka Ceitunga (Memel)	Pro-German.	H. Gehlhaar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Keleivis	Organ of Lithuanian farmers in Memel District.	J. Pramžiūs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Dampfboot (Memel)	Organ of Germans in Memel District.	Martin Kakies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Darbininkas (weekly)	Catholic Worker's Union.	Prof. Dovydaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vakarai	Non-partisan; informational.	J. Pronskus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper.	Urbanavičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Ukininkas (weekly)	Economic and political; organ of People's Socialist Party.	V. Ožkinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Musu Kraštas (weekly)	Nationalist organ.	K. Obelevičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mūsu Laikraštis (weekly)	Catholic organ.	J. Grušas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Musu Rytojus (weekly)	Farmers paper.	K. Urbanavičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Musu Vilnius (weekly)	Organ of Union for Regaining Vilna.	A. Luška and A. Babickas (<i>Eds.</i>)
Trimitas (weekly)	Nationalist tendencies; organ of Riflemen's Association.	J. Kalnenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ūkininko Patarėjas (weekly)	Economic; organ of Chamber of Agriculture.	J. Strazdas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Talka (monthly)	Economic; organ of co-operative movement.	S. Pašakarnis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tautos Ūkis (monthly)	Economic.	Dr. V. Juodeikė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vairas (monthly)	Organ of Nationalist Union; political and cultural.	Prof. I. Tamošaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Židinys (monthly)	Catholic tendency; cultural and scientific.	J. Skrupskelis (<i>Ed.</i>)

LUXEMBURG

Capital: Luxembourg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 296,913 (census of 1935)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative and Radical)
Appointed July, 1926

Premier

JOSEPH BECH (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 3, 1934 (for six years; renewed by halves every three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative.	25
Socialist	15
Radical-Liberal.	8
Independent (Catholic Dissenters)	3
Independent Left	3
Total	54

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Joseph Bech (Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier), Peter Dupong (Minister of Finance and Social Welfare) and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical. Strongly opposes the existing governmental coalition; advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders: R. Blum and Peter Krier.

RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institu-

tions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation; opposes socialism.

Leader: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxemburg).

INDEPENDENT PARTY (Catholic Dissenters): Adheres to the existing constitution.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxembourg	Independent; in French.	J. Sennz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Volksblatt . . .	Independent Nationalist.	Antoine Schmitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung	Radical.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proletarier	Socialist and syndicalist.	Peter Krier (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico

Area: 763,944 square miles

Population: 16,553,398 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL LÁZARO CÁRDENAS

Elected September 1, 1934; assumed office November 30, 1934,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed June 17, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Cámara de Senadores)

Election of July 1, 1934. Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Senate is renewed every six years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

Election of July 1, 1934. Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Chamber is renewed every three years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 170

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for re-election and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It is in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controls the Congress and the Government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries.

On September 3, 1932, President Ortiz Rubio, who had assumed office on February 5, 1930, following his election in 1929, resigned, giving as his reason ill health and divergence of opinion between himself and the National Revolutionary Party. On the following day Congress accepted his resignation and elected General Rodríguez to fill his unexpired term.

President Lázaro Cárdenas assumed office on November 30, 1934. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Silvestre Guerrero (Minister of Interior), Gen. Eduardo Hay (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Eduardo R. Suárez (Minister of Finance), Rafael Sánchez Tapia (Minister of National Economy), Gen. Saturnino Cedillo (Minister of Agriculture), Gonzalo Vásquez Vela (Minister of Education), Cosme Hinojosa (Governor of the Federal District), Gen. Francisco J. Mujica (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Dr. José Siurob (Minister of Public Health), Genaro V. Vásquez (Minister of Labor), Gabino Vásquez (Agrarian Minister) and I. García Tellez (Attorney General).

Emilio Portes Gil resigned the presidency of the National Revolutionary Party in August, 1936, and was succeeded by Silvano Barba Gonzalez. General Plutarco Calles (formerly President of Mexico) was expelled from the

Party in December, 1935, and arrested and deported to the United States in April, 1936.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletin Financiero	Financial.	Manuel Gomez O. (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Dia	Anti-military; pro-Government.	Felix F. Palavicini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economista	Financial.	Francisco Trejo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Gilberto Figueroa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacional	Official organ of National Revolutionary Party.	Froylan C. Manjarrez
Novedades	Pro-Calles.	Ignacio F. Herreras (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	Enrique de Llano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal Gráfico	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>Universal</i> .	Ernesto Hildago (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendency; large circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ilustrado (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Published by <i>Universal</i> . Cube Bonifant (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly) .	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> . R. A. Sosa Ferreyro (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam
Seat of Government: The Hague
Area: 12,579 square miles (excluding water)
Population: 8,474,506 (1936 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890
Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

National Council, quasi-independent of Parliament
comprising religious and liberal parties
Reorganized July 31, 1935

Premier

DR. HENDRIK COLIJN (Anti-Revolutionary)

PARLIAMENT (Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER (Eerste Kamer)

Election of July, 1935 (Six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

LOWER CHAMBER (Tweede Kamer)

Election of April, 1933 (for four years)

President: PROF. DR. P. J. M. AALBERSE (Catholic)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Catholic	16	Catholic	28
Social Democratic Labor	11	Social Democratic Labor	22
Christian Historical	7	Anti-Revolutionary	14
Anti-Revolutionary	6	Christian Historical	10
Liberal	5	Liberal	7
Liberal Democratic	3	Liberal Democratic	6
National Socialist.	2	Communist	4
Total	50	Minor Parties	9
		Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY: Includes nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands, favors a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures; bases its program on the Papal encyclicals Graves de Commune Re, Immortale Dei, Rerum Novarum and Quadragesimo Anno, from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion, family, and property as the foundations of society, with education as the duty and right of parents. In foreign policy, favors coöperation with the League of

Nations in accordance with the peace note of Pope Benedict XV, restoration of international trade and international economic coöperation.

Leaders: Dr. C. M. J. F. Goseling (President of Party), Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. J. H. R. van Schaik (Minister of Justice), Dr. H. C. J. H. Gelissen (Minister of Trade, Industry and Shipping) and Dr. L. N. Deckers (Minister of Agriculture).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, combating of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 16, local option and state pensions.

Leaders: Koos Vorrink (President of Party, Senator), J. W. Albarda (Parliamentary Leader in Lower Chamber), W. H. Vliegen (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Polak (Senator), E. Kupers (Member of Lower Chamber, President of Trade Unions Federation) and S. de la Bella (Senator).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control, and so favors separation of Church and State. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: J. Schouten (President of Party and parliamentary leader), Dr. H. Colijn (Premier), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr. J. A. de Wilde (Minister of Interior) and Prof. Dr. A. Anema (Senator).

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. It wishes to restrict State interference in industry and trade, and favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (President and Parliamentary Leader of Party, formerly Premier), H. W. Tilanus (Parliamentary Secretary of Party and Member of Lower Chamber), Dr. J. Schokking (formerly Minister of Justice), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (Minister of Education), Prof. Jonkheer Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator) and Baron de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Also known as League of Freedom; stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (President of Party and member of Lower Chamber), Jonkheer O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude (Minister of Public Works), Dr. P. Droogleever Fortuyn (Parliamentary Party Leader in Upper Chamber, Senator and Burgomaster of Rotterdam), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in

NETHERLANDS

Lower Chamber), Dr. I. H. J. Vos (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Knottenbelt (Senator) and Dr. G. A. Boon (member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions, free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes. National disarmament has been deleted from working program but it is still favored in principle.

Leaders: Prof. R. Kranenburg (President of Party, Senator), Dr. D. van Embden (Party Leader in Upper Chamber and outstanding leader for disarmament), Dr. P. J. Oud (Minister of Finance), Dr. A. M. Joekes (Leader in Lower Chamber) and Dr. M. Slingenberg (Minister of Social Affairs).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Fascist; opposed to parliamentarianism; favors abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership and corporative state. In foreign policy opposes League of Nations and favors economic coöperation with the Colonies and adequate military and economic defence.

Leader: A. A. Mussert.

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: L. L. H. de Visser and D. Wijnkoop (members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Algemeen Handelsblad . . .	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	D. J. von Balluseck (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Heldring (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Calvinist Party.	Prof. Dr. A. Anema (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraaf	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	L. J. Stolwijk (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Laudy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune	Organ of Communist Party.	L. L. H. de Visser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	J. F. Ankersmit (<i>Chief Ed.</i>) J. J. de Roode (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	W. Wagenaar (<i>Mgr.</i>) Dr. G. E. van Walsum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vooruit (Hague)	Morning and evening paper.	J. F. Ankersmit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maasbode (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers (<i>Dir.</i>) Rev. Dr. Witlox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam) . . .	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. P. C. Swart (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Voorwaarts (Rotterdam)	Social Democratic Labor Party organ; evening paper.	J. F. Ankersmit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Financier and Kapitaalist (Amsterdam) (three times a week)	Financial.	A. Ricardo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Groene Amsterdammer . . . (Amsterdam) (weekly)	Democratic.	Prof. A. C. Josephus Jitta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk en Vaderland (weekly)	National Socialist.	Dr. S. A. van Lunteren (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Nijgh en van Ditmar N. V. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Haagsche Post (The Hague) (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vrijzinnig-Democraat . . . (Haarlem) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. A. M. Joekes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gids (monthly).	Political and literary.	P. N. Van Kampen en Zonen (<i>Pub.</i>) Arbeiderspers (<i>Pub.</i>)
Socialistische Gids . . . (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist.	
Volkenbond (Leyden) (monthly)	Political.	A. W. Sijthoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opbouw (Assen) (monthly)	Political.	van Gorcum en Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Stemmen des Tijds . . . (Zutphen) (monthly)	Political and cultural.	G. J. A. Ruys (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A.N.P.) . . (Amsterdam and The Hague)	Independent; owned and operated on co-operative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	H. H. J. van de Pol, Dr. J. J. Belinfante and Henry Schlick (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial.	F. Brandenburg van Oltsende (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta-Holland . . (The Hague)	Colonial.	H. Salomonson (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 289,516 (1935 census) — Newfoundland: 284,800, Labrador: 4,716

Governor

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN

Assumed office, January 21, 1936, for three-year term

Commission of Government

Acts as Cabinet

Assumed office February 15, 1934

Prime Minister

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a British Crown Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion has thus been temporarily suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

The members of the Commission of Government are: *British*, Robert Benson Ewbank (Natural Resources), Thomas Lodge (Public Utilities), E. N. R. Trentham (Finance); *Newfoundlanders*, J. A. Winter (Home Affairs), William R. Howley (Justice), J. C. Puddester (Public Health).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (weekly)	Liberal-Conservative.	J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer's Weekly	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlis (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Weekly Herald and Trade	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Prop.</i>)
Review (weekly)		
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal-Labor.	J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly . . .	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,537,363, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1933 estimate)

Governor-General

GEORGE VERE ARUNDELL MONCKTON-ARUNDELL,
Viscount Galway

Appointed October 2, 1934, for five-year term

Assumed office April 12, 1935

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935

Prime Minister

MICHAEL J. SAVAGE (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years. *Election of November, 1935 (for four years).*

Speaker: SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	53
Nationalist	19
Independent (including Country Party — 2 and Maoris — 2) .	8

Present number of members . . 26 Total 80

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the general election of November 27, 1935, Prime Minister Forbes's "stable budget" government was defeated by the Labor Party led by Michael J. Savage thus bringing that party into power for the first time and ending four years of coalition rule.

The 1935 election manifesto establishes as the objective of the Labor Party the maximum utilization of the Dominion's resources for the purpose of organizing an internal economy that will distribute production and service so as to guarantee every person able and willing to work an income sufficient to ensure him and his dependents of a decent standard of living. This is to be achieved by the following policies: state control of currency and credit; guaranteed prices to farmers for the supply of primary products sufficient for the internal and external requirements of the Dominion; reciprocal trade agreements with overseas countries; a statutory minimum wage and salary to provide an adequate standard of living for all workers; a national health insurance, superannuation and pensions system; organization of productive development employment through public works, assistance to local authorities and the fostering of secondary industries; reorganization of the education system to provide the maximum facilities to all children from kindergarten to university; reorganization of the Mortgage Corporation on the lines similar to the State

Advances Department; safeguarding of the superannuation rights of public servants; restoration of cuts made in all wages and salaries; support of the League of Nations for the avoidance of war and the maintenance of peace, and the closest relations with the nations within the British Commonwealth.

Leaders: Michael J. Savage (Prime Minister and Minister of External and Native Affairs), Mark Fagan (Legislative Council, Minister without portfolio), Peter Fraser (Minister of Education, Health and Marine), Edwin J. Howard (Chairman of Committees), Henry G. R. Mason (Attorney General and Minister of Justice), Walter Nash (Minister of Finance and Customs), W. E. Parry (Minister of Internal Affairs and Pensions), Robert Semple (Minister of Public Works and Transport), Daniel G. Sullivan (Minister of Railways and Industries), W. L. Martin (Minister of Agriculture), F. Langstone (Minister of Lands), W. H. T. Armstrong (Minister of Labor, Employment and Immigration), F. P. C. Webb (Minister of Mines), F. Jones (Postmaster General and Minister of Defense) and W. E. Barnard (Speaker of the Lower Chamber).

NATIONAL POLITICAL FEDERATION: The union of the old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) parties was concluded in September, 1931 to meet the crisis caused by the economic depression. The election platform of 1935 relied chiefly on the Government's record of achievement in office. The balancing of the budget, the reduction of unemployment and the improvement of farming conditions were, however, achieved by means not contemplated in the 1931 election such as depreciation of the currency, and a forced reduction of interest and mortgage rates, rents, wages and salaries. It is apparent that credit for the Government's achievement was outweighed at the 1935 election by disapproval of the means employed.

Leaders: George W. Forbes (Leader of the Opposition, formerly Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (formerly Minister of Finance), Ethelbert A. Ransom (formerly Minister of Lands), William Downie Stewart (formerly Minister of Finance), James A. Young (formerly Minister of Health and Internal Affairs), Robert Masters (formerly Minister of Education), John G. Cobbe (formerly Minister of Defense), Sidney G. Smith (formerly Postmaster General and Employment), Charles E. de la Barca Macmillan (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and John Bitchener (formerly Minister of Public Works).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Dominion	Reform.	J. H. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent; first daily established in Wellington (1865).	Blundell Bros., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	United; liberal; established in 1870.	J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>) New Zealand Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	Reform; leading New Zealand daily; only morning daily in Auckland; established 1863.	Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Ed.</i>) Wilson and Horton (<i>Props.</i>) R. M. Hackett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	Reform. Absorbed the <i>Christchurch Times</i> , the oldest paper in the Dominion, and the <i>Star and Sun</i> in 1935.	H. Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	United.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	Reform; only morning daily in Province of Otago.	J. Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly)	Labor.	R. E. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand. A. B. Lane (*Mgr.*)

NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua

Area: 51,660 square miles

Population: 750,000 (1930 estimate)

President

GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA (Liberal)

Elected December 8, 1936. Assumed office January 1, 1937, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

Election of October 7, 1934 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: Elected every month.

Parties

Liberals

Conservatives

Representation

17

7

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

Election of October 7, 1934 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: Elected every month.

Parties

Liberals

Conservatives

Representation

30

13

Total 24 Total 43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, and government of each department by its own residents. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders: General Anastasio Somoza (President of the Republic), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (formerly President of the Republic), General José María Moncada (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos A. Morales (member of the Supreme Court), Enoc Aguado (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Leonardo Argüello (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Modesto Arijo (Senator).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of Government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

NICARAGUA

Leaders: Francisco Navarro (Vice-President of the Republic), Gen. Emiliano Chamorro (formerly President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Senator), David Stadthagen (Senator), Martín Benard and Alejandro César.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nueva Prensa	Conservative.	Gaby Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquin Chamorro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informacion	Conservative.	Manuel País Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields)		
Correo	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Diario Nicaraguense	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Centro-Americanico	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Cronista.	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Excelsior	Liberal.	Zacarías Rodríguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		
Voz del Atlantico	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Area: 124,556 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed March 20, 1935

Premier

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1936 (for three years)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); M. NILSEN (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

F. R. AAS (Conservative); G. E. MOSEID (Agrarian)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

G. F. EIESLAND (Liberal); J. O. BERGERSEN (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	70
Conservative	36
Liberal	23
Agrarian	18
Christian People's	2
Social	1
Total	150

* The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting; for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: More radical than other Labor parties of western Europe, but independent of both 2d and 3d Internationales; strengthened during 1927 by union with it of former Social Democratic Party; Marxist party aiming at establishment of Socialist community not only by parliamentary means but also by class war, or trade unionism.

NORWAY

Leaders: J. Nygaardsvold (Premier), Martin Tranmæl (editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party, Minister for Social Affairs), Alfred M. Madsen (Minister of Commerce), Magnus Nilssen (Speaker of Storting, leader of Moderate faction), Fredrik Monsen (Minister of War), K. P. P. Bergsvik (Minister of Finance), Halvdan Koht (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Olav Hindahl (President of the Norwegian Federation of Labor) and Trygve Lie (Minister of Justice).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Coöperates with Independent Liberal Party. A Liberal-Conservative national party, strongly anti-Communistic. The chief object of the party is to restore the economic life of the country and the State finances, to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative, and personal liberty.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier), Joh. H. Andresen (Chairman of Party) and Eyvind Getz.

LIBERAL PARTY (The Left): Advocates national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature; supports the national language movement.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), H. Five (formerly Minister of Agriculture), E. Evenrud (Secretary of Party), Veri Valen (Party Leader in Storting), and Betzy Kjelsberg (President of the National Council of Women).

AGRARIAN PARTY: The platform of the party is to uphold democratic government, law and order, to protect the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and to pursue a policy of retrenchment in the administration. An independent and economically strong farmer class, in the opinion of the party, is necessary for the progress and welfare of the country.

Leaders: J. Hundseid (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier and Minister of Agriculture), J. Sundby (formerly Minister of Finance), G. Moseid (Speaker of the Lagting), Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture), and E. G. Borch.

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL PARTY (Liberal Left): A national and liberal party upholding the rights of individuals socially, economically and culturally.

Leaders: Dr. Rolf Thommessen (Editor of the *Tidens Tegn*), J. Hjort (Professor at the University of Oslo), K. W. Wefring (formerly Minister of Defense) and Ch. Robertson (formerly Minister of Commerce).

RADICAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Its policy is national and radical-democratic; it advocates the promotion of international peace and arbitration, free trade, social reforms tending to the economic self-government of the workers, prohibition of spirits, and support of national language movement.

Leader: Alf. Mjøen.

SOCIAL REFORM PARTY: Advocates the creation of a community on a Christian basis and without measures of coercion.

Leader: Dybwad Brochmann.

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: A new and liberal party. In last election it put up candidates in only one constituency, Hordaland, in Western Norway. Advocates the promotion of Christian principles in politics.

Leader: N. Lavik (Member of Storting).

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Anti-Communistic. It seeks a union of members of all parties opposed to communistic form of government. Has attracted to its ranks young conservative element. Failed to return any members to Storting at last elections.

Leader: Vidkun Quisling (formerly Minister of Defense).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Aftenposten	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse and H. Överland (<i>Eds.</i>)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Trammel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbeideren	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagbladet	Liberal.	Finar Skavlan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerlöw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norges Handels — og Sjöfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norsk Tidend	Independent.	O. Rytter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	Dr. Rolf Thommessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	D. Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Liberal; influential.	Finn B. Henriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Independent Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaelgeren (Gjövik)	Organ of Radical People's Party; a small paper.	Aksel Hoel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Liberal; influential.	Chr. S. Oftedal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	R. A. Lorentzen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tromsö Stiftstidende (Tromsö)	Conservative.	Erling Steinbö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim)	Conservative.	H. Torp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagsposten (Trondheim)	Independent Liberal.	Johs. Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Liberal.	O. Rögeberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	T. Hoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Det 20. Aarhundrede (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Finn Moe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samtiden (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary.	Prof. Dr. J. Worm-Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S	Independent news agency.	S. Segelcke Meidell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Myres Pressebyraa	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen's Association.	K. Domaas (<i>Chairman</i>)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Independent news agency.	Per Wendelbo (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

President

DR. JUAN DEMOSTENES AROSEMENA (National Revolutionary)

Assumed office October 1, 1936, for four-year term

Cabinet

National Revolutionary

Appointed October 1, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 7, 1936 (for four years)

President: Elected monthly.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Doctrinaire Liberal and Democratic Doctrinaire Liberal	12
National Revolutionary	9
National Liberal	7
Conservative	2
United Liberal	1
Socialist	1
Total	32

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the national elections of June 7, 1936, the National Revolutionary, National Liberal and Conservative Parties supported the candidacy of Dr. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena and are the so-called Government parties in the National Assembly. The Doctrinaire Liberal, Democratic Doctrinaire Liberal, Reform Liberal, and Socialist parties, all of which supported the candidacy of Domingo Díaz A., together with the United Liberals, of which ex-President Belisario Porras was the candidate, form the opposition bloc, or "Popular Front." Except for the Socialist Party, led by Dr. Demetrio Porras, no party has a distinctive program, personal and party allegiances being extremely flexible.

Ratification of the treaty and conventions signed with the United States on March 2, 1936, the extension of the so-called "free trade" policies of ex-President Arias, and agricultural intensification in the provinces are the more important present concerns of the new administration.

President Arosemena's cabinet includes Hector Valdez (Secretary of Government), José E. Lefevre (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ezequiel Fernandez (Minister of Finance), Leopoldo Arosemena (Minister of Public Works), Narciso Garay (Minister of Commerce and Labor) and Anibal Rios (Minister of Education). Messrs. Fernandez and Rios were the only new appointments, the others having served in the Cabinet of President Arias.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Estrella de Panamá	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>) José Isaac Fábrega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama American	Government; English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Nelson Rounsevell (<i>Pres.</i>)
Panamá-América	(see above.)	Fabian Velarde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tiempo (evening)	Opposition; founded in 1921.	Jeptha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo Gráfico. . . . (weekly)	Non-political.	Abraham Benedetti (<i>Dir.</i>)

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción

Area: 61,647 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Bolivia)

Population: 901,768 (1934 estimate)

Provisional President

COLONEL RAFAEL FRANCO

Assumed office February 19, 1936, following the overthrow of
President Ayala by a Military Junta

Cabinet

Appointed February 19, 1936

PARLIAMENT *

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: DR. RAÚL CASAL RIBEIRO President: GERÓNIMO RIART (Liberal)
(Liberal)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Liberal	20	Liberal	40
Total	20	Total	40

* As constituted prior to the revolution of February, 1936.

Following the overthrow of President Ayala on February 17, 1936, by a military junta, Colonel Rafael Franco was named Provisional President of Paraguay. He assumed office on February 19th. On March 10, 1936, his government issued a "Totalitarian State."

The decree stated that the recent revolution "involved the same social transformations as those of contemporary European Totalitarian States in the sense that the liberating Revolution and the State are now one and the same thing." It announced that the Government will forthwith "mobilize the voluntary coöperation of all citizens for carrying out all their permanent activities directly through State organizations" under a specially appointed commission. The Minister of the Interior was placed in control of "all questions relating to the social politics of the State," and a National Labour Department was formed with complete power over trade unions and all conflicts between capital and labour. Political activities and the formation of political parties "which do not emanate explicitly from the State" were prohibited for one year. All newspapers were already under Government control. Col. Franco is assisted by Dr. Juan Stefanich (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Germán Soler (Minister of Interior), Carlos Casabianca and Roque Gaona.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties, their programs and leaders, prior to the revolution of February, 1936, were as follows:

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocated cordial international relations, adherence to in-

ternational agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration; electoral reform; financial, economic, and agrarian reform; obligatory military service; improvement and expansion of educational system; social reform, including improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor.

Leaders: Dr. Gerónimo Zubizarreta (President of Party), Dr. Eusebio Ayala (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. Belisario Rivarola (formerly Minister of the Interior), Dr. Luis A. Riart (formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs), Dr. Raúl Casal Ribeiro (formerly Vice President of the Republic), Dr. Victor Rojas (formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. Justo Prieto (formerly Minister of Education and Justice), Dr. José P. Guggiari (former President of the Republic) and Señor don Eduardo Schaerer (former President of the Republic).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 presidential election or the 1935 congressional election.

Leaders: Dr. Pedro Peña, Dr. Salvador Fernández, Dr. Francisco Chavez, Dr. Antonio Sosa, Dr. César Vasconsellos and Dr. Federico Chávez.

PRESS

All newspapers in Paraguay were seized by the revolutionary party the day after President Ayala was overthrown in February, 1936, and have since been issued under government supervision.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

	<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Critica	Juan Esteban Carron (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)	
El Diario	Eliseo da Rosa (<i>Prop.</i>)	
El Liberal	Dr. José P. Guggiari (<i>Dir.</i>)	
El País	Policarpo Artaza (<i>Dir.</i>)	
La Tribuna	Eduardo Schaerer (<i>Prop.</i>)	
Patria	J. N. González (<i>Dir.</i>)	
Industrias (weekly)	Victor M. Avila (<i>Dir.</i>)	
Revista del Comercio (fortnightly)	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)	

PERSIA (IRAN)

Capital: Teheran

Area: 628,000 square miles

Population: 10,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

REZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Born in 1878; elected December 13, 1925

Crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed December 4, 1935

Premier

Mahmoud Djam

PARLIAMENT

(Majles)

Election of 1935 (for two years)

Speaker: HASSAN ESFANDIARI

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no political parties in Persia today. The present Parliament passes legislation to carry into effect the measures and policies of the Shah and his ministry.

PRESS

The following papers are published in the capital city, daily except Saturdays.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelāat (evening)	Founded 1925; in Persian.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921; in Persian.	Majid Movaqqar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Founded in 1923; in Persian.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Teheran.	In French.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messager de Teheran	Founded 1924; in French.	Francois Malek-Karam (<i>Prop.</i>)
Setareh-ye-Djehan.	Founded 1915; in Persian and French.	Abul Ghassem E'tessam-Zadeh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tajaddod-i-Iran	Founded in 1927; in Persian.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabai (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

Like the Parliament the press takes its inspiration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 482,133 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 6,147,000 (1927 estimate)

President

GENERAL OSCAR R. BENAVIDES

Elected by Constituent Assembly April 30, 1933, to complete term of his predecessor (who assumed office December 8, 1931, for a five-year term). On November 14, 1936, the Congress approved extension of Pres. Benavides' term for further three years.

Cabinet

Appointed October 23, 1936

President of the Cabinet

GENERAL ERNESTO MONTAGNE

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constituyente)

Congress was dissolved as a result of the revolution of August 22, 1930. A Constituent Assembly was elected on October 11, 1931, for the purpose of reforming the National Constitution and to consider other important measures. The new Constitution was promulgated April 9, 1933. The new Constitution provided that by-elections shall be held and that the Constituent Assembly be divided into the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Elections were held on October 11, 1936, but the count of returns was not completed. The President called a special session of Congress at which he was, on November 14, 1936, granted power to govern by executive order. Congress then voted its immediate dissolution.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of the younger intellectual and middle classes denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections. In 1936 this Party was declared by the National Electoral Board to be "an international organization" and not allowed to have candidates for public office.

UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA: Advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It favors a fascist organization of government.

Leaders: Luis A. Flores (President of Party), Abelardo Solís, Ernesto Delgado

Gutierrez, Manuel Diez Canseco, Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro and General Cirilio Ortega.

DESCENTRALISTA PARTY: Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

CIVILISTA PARTY: Coöperates with Unión Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: J. M. García Bedoya, José de la Riva Agüero y Osma, Ramón Aspíllaga and Luis Miró Quesada.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates social reforms, separation of Church and State, government control of labor disputes, reduction of Army and Navy, strengthening of labor indemnity and insurance laws, liberal educational reform, protection of the Indians and division of agricultural land.

Leaders: Alberto Arca Parró, Luciano Castillo, Hildebrando Castro Pozo and Francisco Sanchez Rios.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late former President Augusto B. Leguía.

Leaders: Julio Ego Aguirre, Robert Leguía, José Angel Escalante, Pedro Oliveira and Clemente Palma.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: General Gerardo Alvarez, Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C. Guerrero.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1869 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leader: Amadeo Piérola.

APRA PARTY (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party; anti-imperialistic. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Indo-American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leaders: Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, Manuel Seoane, Manuel Cox, Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Heysen.

PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA: A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party.

Leaders: Elias Lozada Benavente, J. Wieland and Julio Padilla Abril.

PARTIDO NACIONALISTA: A new party organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in

politics, i.e. property owners interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church.

Leaders: Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arévalo, Alfredo Herrera, Carlos Sayan Alvarez and J. Calmell del Solar.

PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMOCRATA: A new party which wants to maintain closer relations between the State and the Church, and a fairly advanced social program in favor of the working classes. During the presidential elections of 1936 the leader of this party received the vote of the Apra Party since the latter's candidate was debarred. When it appeared that there would be a majority for the Socialist candidate the count of the returns was suspended.

Leader: Dr. Luis Eguiguren.

LIBERAL PARTY: Reorganized August, 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

Leaders: José Balta, Gerardo Balbuena, Wenceslao Valera, Ricardo Montagudo and Ricardo Flores.

PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO: Represents group of landowners whose political aims are similar to those of the Nacionatistas.

Leaders: Pedro Beltrán and Gerardo Klinge.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Antorcha*	Apra Party organ; radical; anti-imperialistic.	Humberto Ugoletti Dansay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comercio	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Aurelio Miró Quesada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Crónica	Democratic; pro-administration.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>) Fernando A. Franco (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Peruano	Official gazette for laws, decrees, etc.	Daniel Camio B. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; agricultural and industrial activities.	M. Gonzales Olaechea (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suplemento	Independent, radically anti-Civilista.	José V. Faura (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Tribuna*	Organ of Apra Party.	Victor Haya de la Torre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal	Independent.	H. L. Hammond (<i>Pres.</i>)
Deber (Arequipa)	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	Dr. Guevara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent.	E. Zegarra Ballón (<i>Ed.</i>)
Callao (Callao)	Independent; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (<i>Dir.</i>)
Intransigente (Callao)	Supports Civilistas.	Oscar Medelius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Sanción (Callao)	Radical; supports Socialist Party and radical groups.	Victor Moral Rebaza (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Comercio (Cuzco)	Independent.	José Angel Escalante (<i>Prop.</i>) José Antonio Velasco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol (Cuzco)	Civilista organ.	Mariano E. Velasco (<i>Prop.</i>)
West Coast Leader (weekly)	Independent; illustrated; in English.	C. N. Griffis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo* (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Felipe Alvarado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana* (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Luis M. Cespedes (<i>Prop.</i>)
Boletín del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Boletín Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista de Economía Finanzas (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Pedro Barrantes Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Publication suspended as result of the Emergency Law.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

(Inaugurated November 15, 1935)

Capital: Manila

Area: 114,400 square miles

Population: 13,099,405 (1935 estimate)

United States High Commissioner
FRANK MURPHY*

Appointed Governor-General April 14, 1933; appointed High
Commissioner June 25, 1935

President

MANUEL L. QUEZON

Elected September 17, 1935, for six-year term. Assumed office
November 15, 1935

Cabinet

Fusion

PARLIAMENT

(National Assembly)

Election of September 17, 1935 (three-year term)

Speaker: Gil Montilla

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nacionalista Democratico	67
Nacionalista Democrata Pro-Independencia	18
Coalicionista	9
Acción Patriotica	1
Liga Popular Aguseña	1
Unaffiliated	1
Vacancy	—
Total	98

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In 1933, the controlling Nacionalista-Consolidado Party split over the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Independence Act, passed over the veto of President Hoover by the United States Congress. The so-called "Pro" group was led by Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, and the "Anti" group by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon. The Act was rejected by the Philippine Legislature in October, 1933.

On May 1, 1934, the Legislature, in a special session, voted to accept the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act, approved by President Roosevelt, both groups voting for acceptance.

* Mr. Murphy has resigned. His successor has not yet been appointed.

In the bitterly contested elections for membership in the Legislature held the following month, the Quezon group, which was in power, was overwhelmingly victorious.

The elections for membership in the Constitutional Convention, provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, were held on a non-partisan basis on July 10, 1934, and leaders of both groups, although not Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña themselves, took part in the subsequent deliberations.

After the approval of the Constitution by President Roosevelt, a movement began for coöperation between the two groups in the interests of national unity, and Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña accepted the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Commonwealth respectively under a formally launched coalition. The victorious candidates for seats in the new National Assembly all ran on the coalition platform. Other parties in the field were the National Socialist Party, led by General Emilio Aguinaldo, and the Republican Party, led by Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, both parties being created for the occasion and their names being of little significance. They made a poor showing against the combined Quezon-Osmeña forces in the elections held on September 11, 1935.

In October, 1935, a formal fusion was approved by the coalition leaders, but this has not yet been ratified by the respective memberships of the two groups.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Manila.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin	Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Independent; in Spanish.	Peoples Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Mabuhay	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Peoples Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Herald	Nacionalista; in English.	Peoples Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlos P. Romulo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Taliba	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune	Independent; in English.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Vanguardia	Independent; in Spanish.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>) Pedro Aunario (<i>Ed.</i>)
Graphic (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Ramon Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Free Press (weekly)	Independent; in English, and Spanish.	R. McCulloch Dick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Philippine Magazine (monthly)	Independent; in English.	A. V. H. Hartendorp (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

Area: 149,274 square miles

Population: 33,418,000 (1935 estimate)

President

IGNACY Mościcki (Non-partisan)

Re-elected by Parliament, sitting as the National Assembly,
May 8, 1933, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed May 16, 1936

Premier

GEN. FELICJAN SŁAWOJ-SKŁADKOWSKI

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

Election of September 15, 1935 (for five years). One third of the Senators were appointed by the President on September 23, 1935

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sejm)

Election of September 8, 1935 (for five years)

Speaker: Aleksander Prystor Speaker: Stanisław Car

Number of members 96 Number of members 208

Note: A new constitution was brought into force in 1935, the Parliament dissolved, and new elections held. As a result of the new electoral laws it is not possible to list members of Parliament according to party affiliations since they no longer represent parties but the districts from which they come.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

While political parties in Poland no longer have representation as such in the Parliament, they still exist outside of Parliament.

Marshall Edward Rydz-Smigly (Inspector General of the Army) is recognized as the nation's political leader next to President Mościcki.

Among the leaders in Parliament the following might be mentioned:

Senators — J. Beck (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bobrowski (workers' leader), Decykiewicz (Ukrainian leader), J. Jedrzejewicz (formerly Premier), W. Makowski (one of authors of new Polish Constitution), J. Radziwiłł (representing large landowning interests).

Deputies — Byrka (representing economic element), Kielak (representing small farmers), A. Koc, Marjan Zyndram-Kościakowski (formerly Premier), B. Miedzinski, Schaetzel, Slawek (formerly Premier), Wierzbicki (representing large industries) and General Zeligowski.

Parties Outside of Parliament

CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL UNION: Pro-government. Represents large landowning interests.

Leaders: J. Radziwiłł, J. Bobrzynski, E. Sapieha and J. Wielowieyski.

NATIONAL PARTY (National Democrats): Conservative, nationalistic, democratic; advocates amendment of constitution to assure equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; represents largely the well-to-do classes of merchants, landowners, and professional circles, intellectuals, retail merchants, small bourgeoisie, and some peasants and workmen. Opposes parties favoring regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reforms; pro-Catholic and anti-revolutionary. Party has strong control of university students.

Leaders: Roman Rybarski (President of Party), Seweryn Czetwertyński, Stanisław Jasiukowicz, Stanisław Rymar, Stanisław Stronski and Wojciech Trampczyński.

LABOR PARTY: A Center Party which includes intellectuals and working classes; pro-Government.

Leaders: J. Baranski, W. Makowski and M. Evert.

PEASANT PARTY: Formerly consisted of three separate groups; the Piast, Wyzwolenie, and Peasant Union. Now amalgamated into one party. The Piast represents the well-to-do farmers, strongly supporting Agrarian reform but opposed to the expropriation of property without indemnity; the Wyzwolenie represents a radical peasant group consisting of small landholders and farm workers; advocates expropriation without compensation, separation of Church and State. The Peasant Union is a radical peasant group similar to the Wyzwolenie.

Leaders: Maciej Rataj and St. Thugutt.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale; represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, small farm holders, and farm workers. Favors regional self-government for national minorities, opposes communism. In acute opposition to the Government.

Leaders: Mieczysław Niedziałkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapinski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: A patriotic radical party, not adhering to 2d Internationale; a militant organization drawing support from trade unionists in former German provinces and Central Poland; pro-Catholic.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
A. B. C. and Wieczór Warszawski	Independent.	St. Piasecki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Czas	Conservative; pro-Government.	Dr. Antoni Beaupré (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo de Varsovie	Independent; in French.	M. Roquigny (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express Poranny	Sensational; organ of Government Party.	Henryk Butkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> ; organ of the former Government Party.	Deputy Colonel Miedzinski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Poranna	Pro-government, general and political.	A. Neha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Warszawska	Organ of the National Party.	St. Majewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by heavy industry; pro-Government.	Prof. Z. Lempicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny	Organ of radical group of Government Party.	Rzymowski (<i>Ed.</i>)

POLAND

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kurjer Warszawski . . .	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative.	K. Olchowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasz Przeglad . . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlag (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna. . .	Organ for Army.	A. Rubnicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik . . .	Socialist.	M. Niedzialkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Rundschau in Polen (Bydgoszcz)	Principal organ of German minority.	S. Starke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Bydgoski (Bydgoszcz)	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glos Narodu (Krakow) . .	Christian Democratic.	J. Piwowarczyk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny (Krakow)	Independent; nationalist; pro-Government.	Marjan Dabrowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowy Dziennik (Krakow) . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. Nazar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzter Zeitung . .	German minority organ.	H. Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polonia (Katowice) . . .	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (<i>Dir.</i>)
Oberschlesischer Kurjer (Krolewska Huta)	Catholic; German minority.	Ewald Zwienk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Freie Presse (Lodz) . . .	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Lodzki (Lodz)	Government sympathies.	C. Gumkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Lodzer Zeitung (Lodz)	German; Hitlerite.	Bernhard van Haller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republika (Lodz) . . .	Industrial; pro-Government.	Nusbaum-Oltarzewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chwila (Lwow) . . .	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Hescheles (<i>Eds.</i>)
Dilo (Lwow) . . .	Organ of Ukrainians.	I. Mudryj (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Lwowski (Lwow)	Government sympathies.	K. Hrabyk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slowo Polskie (Lwow) . .	National; pro-Government.	W. Mejbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Lwow) . .	Liberal.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznanski (Poznan)	Pro-Government; conservative.	J. Winiewich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poznanski (Poznan)	National Democrat; Catholic.	Dr. Maryan Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Posener Tageblatt (Poznan)	German minority organ.	H. Machatchek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Wilenski (Wilno)	National Democrat.	L. Fedorowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Wilenski (Wilno) . .	Liberal; pro-Government.	K. Okulicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slowo (Wilno) . . .	Conservative; pro-Government.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gospodarz Polski . . .	Peasants' interests; pro-Government.	M. Michalski, F. Gwizdz and J. Bojko (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		Czeslaw Peche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Official; industry and trade.	L. Chrzanowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swiat (weekly) . . .	General and political.	J. Gebethner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany (weekly)	General and political.	
Wyzwolenie (weekly) . .	Peasants' Union.	Cr. Lysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zielony Sztandar (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj and T. Kosmowska (<i>Eds.</i>)
Zorza (weekly) . . .	National Democrat.	J. Holender (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piast (Cracow) (weekly) . .	Peasants' Union.	St. Matysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Przeglad Gospodarczy . .	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
(fortnightly)		
Droga (monthly) . . .	Political and general; pro-Government.	W. Horzyca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polityka Narodow (monthly)	Organ of Foreign Office.	I. Matuszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
P. A. T.	Official.	K. Libicki (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
A. T. E.	Semi-official.	M. Obarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Iskra	Government Party agency.	N. Kowalewski (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Col. M. Sciezyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. P.	Independent.	Z. Kaczynski (<i>Dir.</i>)
Z. A. T.	Jewish agency.	J. Kuczabiński (<i>Dir.</i>)
		M. Mozes (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 6,825,883 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Re-elected, as unopposed candidate, February 17, 1935, for seven-year term, expiring on April 15, 1942

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate

(Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow of elected government, to govern without participation of Parliament, which was dissolved. Reorganized January 18, 1936)

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of December 16, 1934, for four-year term.

President: General Eduardo Marques
Members are appointed representing local "autharchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

President: Dr. Alberto Reis

Number of members 79 Number of members 90

A new constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933, and is gradually being put into operation. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of seventy-nine members who are representatives of the local "autharchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

The elections for the first National Assembly took place on December 16, 1934, on a single ticket favorable to the present Government and was endorsed by over 80% of the electorate. The Assembly and the Corporative Chamber were convened on January 11, 1935, and have functioned regularly since.

A general election was held on February 17, 1935, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who has held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on October 28, 1934,—composed of the Presidents of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, Corporate Chamber and Supreme Court, and three life members,

PORTUGAL

Dr. Armindo Rodrigues Monteiro, General Domingos Alves da Costa Oliveira and Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr. — whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Several decrees dealing with the corporative organization of the State have been issued. Under the new régime the President appoints the Premier, who in turn selects a Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, Minister of Finance and of War, and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Mario Paes de Sousa (Minister of Interior), Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr. (Minister of Justice), Commander Manuel Ortins de Bettencourt (Minister of Marine), Maj. J. J. d'Andrade e Silva Abranches (Minister of Public Works), Dr. F. J. Vieira Machado (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Antonio F. Carneiro Pachecho (Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Pedro Teotonio Pereira (Minister of Commerce) and Dr. Rafael da Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Agriculture).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded.

NATIONAL UNION (União Nacional): A union in support of the Dictatorship appealing to all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

Leaders: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), F. Nobre Guedes, Dr. Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr., Dr. J. Antonio Marques and Joaquim Lança (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diário de Lisboa	Independent republican, conservative.	Renascença Gráfica (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diário de Manhã	Republican; semi-official organ of dictatorship.	Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário de Notícias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diário do Governo	Official government organ.	Miguel Braga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Comércio e das Colônias	Independent, conservative; organ of commerce and industry; long-established and influential paper.	Empreza Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>)
Novidades	Official Catholic organ.	Eduardo Schwalbach (<i>Ed.</i>)
República	Republican; independent.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Voz	Independent conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry.	Empreza A Voz (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal de Notícias (Oporto)	Independent.	José Fernando de Souza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prímeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Democratic; republican; conservative.	Fortunato Seara Cardoso (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Aníbal de Moraes (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Marques Guedes (<i>Ed.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest

Area: 122,282 square miles

Population: 19,033,363 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

King Carol II

Born in 1893; proclaimed King June 8, 1930

Cabinet

National Liberal

Reappointed August 29, 1936

Premier

GEORGE TATARESCU (National Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

Election of December 20-22, 1933 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senatul)

Speaker: AL. LAPEDATU

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera Deputatilor)

Speaker: N. N. SAVEANU (National
Liberal)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
National Liberal	172	National Liberal	290
National Peasant	10	National Peasant	33
Rumanian Front	5	National-Christian (Cuza and Goga)	18
Hungarian Party	3	National Liberal (G. Bratianu group)	10
German Party	3	Rumanian Front (A. Vaida- Voevod)	9
Conservative (Gr. Filipescu)	3	Hungarian Party	8
Social Democrat	1	German Party	8
National-Christian	1	Radical Peasant (G. Iunian)	5
Corporatist League	1	Agrarian Union (C. Argetoianu)	5
Independents	8	Ukrainian	1
Total*	207	Total	387

*In addition to the Senators elected by vote, there
are 27 Senators from the clergy and 17 Senators by right.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: A conservative and nationalist party accustomed to political supremacy from 1919 to 1928 under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu, for many years Premier); centralistic in tendency, and controlling (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises, the directors of which rule the economic life of the country and are all prominent in party politics; opposed to foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprise and to concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immedi-

ately before and during the war, this party was pro-Ally, opposing the "neutralist" policy of Premier Marghiloman. George Bratianu (Deputy, son of the late Ion C. Bratianu) led a small group that seceded from the Party in June, 1930, owing to the Party's opposition to the return and enthronement of Prince Carol as King; a few weeks later Vintila Bratianu and his lieutenants announced that they would recognize the present sovereign. After this party came under the leadership of I. G. Duca, following the death of Vintila Bratianu, statements were issued that it did not oppose foreign capital if it collaborated on equal terms with Rumanian capital.

Dr. Duca was invited in November, 1933, to form a government. It pursued a liberal policy and curbed the fascist propaganda of the so-called "Iron Guards." Mr. Duca was assassinated December 29, 1933, and George Tătărescu became Premier on January 3, 1934.

Leaders: George Tătărescu (Premier), M. Inculets (Vice President of Council of Ministers), C. Bratianu (Leader of Party), Victor Antonescu (Minister for Foreign Affairs), C. Angelescu (Minister of Instruction), Richard Franasovici (Minister of Public Works and Communications), N. N. Saveanu (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Dr. I. Costinescu (Minister of Public Health), M. Nistor (Minister of Labor), Trancrăd Constantinescu (formerly Minister of Commerce), C. Dimitriu (formerly Minister of Commerce), Mirecea Canchicov (Minister of Finance) and Valerian Popp (Minister of Industry and Commerce).

NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY: The result of fusion in October, 1926, of the former National and Peasant Parties; came into power by appointment of the Regency after the collapse of the Bratianu National Liberal régime, following widespread demonstrations of popular discontent. The National Party was a product of the combination of the pre-war Rumanian Party in Transylvania, under Julius Maniu and Al. Vaida-Voevod; of the former Democratic Party of Take Jonescu; of dissidents from the People's Party of Gen. Averescu; and of the Peasants' Party of the old Kingdom, led by Ion Mihalache. Originally it was a sectionalist party, but it gradually acquired adherents throughout the country. In *foreign policy*, it stands for the execution of the peace treaties and for the alliances with the neighboring states represented in the "Little Entente," and favors the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates liberalism and constitutionalism, a strong army, administrative and financial reforms, decentralism, free elections and reforms in the franchise, a more liberal economic policy, aid to peasant farmers, protection of labor by legislation in accordance with the International Labor Statute, development of natural resources (especially oil), and more friendly relations with foreign capital. An important new plank in the party's platform is the establishment of what is spoken of (but not clearly defined) as a "Peasant State" with an educated peasantry in control, directing the development of coöperative movements in production, sale, supply and peasant credit. As the peasantry comprises some 80% of the country's population, industrial development is subordinated to agricultural economy. Due to his failure to work with the King, Premier Vaida-Voevod and his government resigned in November, 1933. The Peasant Party of Dr. N. Lupu joined the National Peasants in 1934. In 1935 former Premier Vaida-Voevod together with a few followers including D. R. Ioanitescu and V. Nitescu left the Party and formed a new group, the Rumanian Front.

Leaders: Ion Mihalache (President of Party, formerly Minister of Interior), Julius Maniu (formerly Premier), Dr. N. Lupu (vice President of Party), Prof. V. Madgearu (formerly Minister of Finance), Mihai Popovici (formerly

Minister of Justice), Prof. D. Gusti (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Cults), P. Halippa (formerly Minister for Bessarabia without portfolio), Sauciuc Saveanu (formerly Minister for Bucovina without portfolio) and N. Costachescu (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber).

NATIONAL-CHRISTIAN PARTY: This party was formed by the fusion in July 1935 of Professor Cuza's anti-Semitic group, the "National Christian Defense League," and the greater part of Octavian Goga's "National Agrarian" party. Although this party has as yet not presented itself in a general election, it is considered today the third strongest party, having 18 deputies as its representation in Parliament by the combination of the two groups. The party is ultra-nationalistic, strongly anti-Semitic and its leaders are admirers of Hitler and his methods.

MINOR PARTIES (With Parliamentary Representation): Include the National Liberal Party (George Bratianu group) which seceded from the old National Liberal Party in January 1930; the Hungarian Party, composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the former Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Elmer Gyarfás and Iosif Sandor; the German Party, an organization of two factions, one conservative and able to coöperate with the major party in power, led by Hans Otto Roth and Rudolf Brandsch, and the other, a younger group, strongly pro-Hitler, led by Fritz Fabritius and Helmut Wolff; the Radical Peasant Party, headed by G. Iunian, who with other radical-wing deputies separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1932, on account of divergencies in connection with certain economic and financial legislation; the Agrarian Union, led by Mr. C. Argetoianu, formerly Minister of Finance and Minister of Interior in Iorga Cabinet of 1932-33, is mostly a personal following of its leader; the Rumanian Front, a newly formed nationalist group which, with its leader, Vaida-Voevod, left the National Peasant Party to seek to put into practice their slogan "Numerus Valachicus"; the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu; the National Democratic Party, under the leadership of former Premier Professor Iorga; the Conservative Party, headed by Gr. Filipescu, owner of the newspaper *Epoca*; and the Social Democrat Party, a socialist group represented by one Senator, George Grigorovici, of negligible influence.

MINOR PARTIES (With No Parliamentary Representation): The Jewish Party, formed after the War to voice the interests of the 900,000 Jews; the Ukrainian Party (800,000 Ukrainians of Bucovina and Bessarabia); the Bulgarian Party (200,000 Bulgarians in the Dobrudja); Patriotic Union, a group of ultra-nationalists, former army officers led by General George Dragu; Liberal Democrats, dissident Liberals under the leadership of Th. Florescu; National Agrarian Party, a continuation of old Goga group, headed by V. Valjean who refused to follow Goga under a platform program of anti-Semitism; and "All for Country," group of former Iron Guards, under the leadership of General George Cantacuzino and Zelea Codreanu.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Adeverul	Independent, popular, and sensational; supports National Peasant Party; evening edition of <i>Dimineata</i> .	M. Sadoveanu (Dir.)

RUMANIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Apararea Nationala	Anti-semitic organ.	George Cuza (<i>Dir.</i>)
Argus	Independent; daily in Rumanian, financial and economic, National Peasant leaning.	G. Gafenco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Aurora	Organ of Dr. Lupu.	N. Lupu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bukaresti Lapok	In Hungarian; subsidized by Hungarian Party.	Kahana Bernard (<i>Dir.</i>)
Bukarestor Tageblatt	In German, represents views of Germans and German minorities.	Oscar Kraemer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Credinta	Independent, sensational, tabloid.	Sandu Tudor (<i>Dir.</i>)
Currentul	Independent, sensational, nationalistic, anti-semitic.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Curierul Israelit	Weekly organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	M. Schweig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dimineata	Independent, popular, and sensational; best-informed morning paper; advocates governmental reform.	M. Sadoveanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dreptatea	National Peasant Party.	Prof. Mihail Ralea (<i>Dir.</i>)
Epoca	Organ of the Conservative Party.	G. Filipescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Excelsior	Weekly in French and Rumanian, economic and financial pro-Government in general.	Manolescu-Stronga (<i>Prop.</i>)
Facila	Socialist.	Ion Vinea (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta	Independent, sensational.	Marin Grossu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Independence Roumaine	National Liberal; in French.	Dr. A. Berkovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indreptarea	Organ of People's Party.	Gen. Averescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lupta	Independent; supports National Peasant Party; advocates governmental reforms.	E. Fagure (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miscarea	Organ of Liberal group of George Bratianu.	Const. Hentzescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Moment (Le)	Independent, in French.	Alfred Heftet (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nasa Reci	Subsidized by Liberals; in Russian.	S. Gazieff (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neamul Romanesc.	National Democratic Party.	N. Iorga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Ondinea	National Peasant subsidized; sensational tabloid.	Virgil Kerciu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Porunea Vremii	Anti-Semitic.	Ilie Radulescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prezentul	Economic and financial; mouth-piece of National-Peasants.	P. Cotaru (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tara Noastra	Organ of National Christian Party.	O. Goga (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tempo	Independent, sensational tabloid.	V. Canarache (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universul	National Liberal; ultra nationalistic; anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Viitorul	National Liberal.	N. Maxim (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zorile	Independent.	Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei (Brasov)	Rumanian Front; oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitesco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keleti Ujsag (Cluj)	Hungarian Party; in Hungarian.	Dr. Weiss Sandor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria (Cluj)	National Peasant Party; a leading provincial paper.	Dr. Buteanu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Kelet (Cluj)	Organ of Zionists.	Dr. M. Ernö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bursa	Financial and economic.	Alex. Hussar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lupta Economica (weekly)	Economic.	L. Sanielevici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	P. M. Sitescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute
Peninsula Balcanica (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Observatorul (Cluj)	Social and economic.	G. Moroianu (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Ager	Telegraph Agency.	Catargiu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Interbalkan	Telegraph Agency, serving provincial papers and foreign correspondents.	Gr. Mateiv (<i>Prop.</i>)
Rador	Official; Telegraph agency.	A. Hurtig (<i>Dir.</i>)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Azerbaijan,
Georgian, Kazak, Turkmenian, Kirghiz, Tadjik and
Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,241,921 square miles

Population: 171,000,000 (1935 estimate)

Presidents of Union Central Executive Committee

MIKHAIL I. KALININ (Russia), G. I. PETROVSKY (Ukraine), A. G. CHERVIAKOV (White Russia), G. MUSSABEKOV (Transcaucasia), N. AITAKOV (Turkmenian Republic), F. KHODJAYEV (Uzbek Republic) and A. RAKHIMBAYEV (Tadjikistan)

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Communist (Elected by Union Central Executive Committee)
(Has legislative as well as executive powers)

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)
Reelected February, 1935

(Final authority is nominally vested in the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which meets biennially and elects the Union Central Executive Committee as the supreme executive and legislative power.)

PARLIAMENT*

(Union Central Executive Committee)

(The great majority are members of the Communist Party; meets three times a year with seven presidents — one for each constituent republic; elects a Praesidium of 27 members and 24 alternates as an executive and directive body to act during the intervals between meetings.)

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

(Elected by All-Union Congress of Soviets in biennial meeting from representatives of Constituent Republics.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

(Elected by Soviets of Constituent and Autonomous Republics; subject to ratification by All-Union Congress.)

Total 607 Total 150

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only authorized and organized party, which elects annually a Central Committee now consisting of 71 members and 68 alternates.

* During 1936 a new Constitution was adopted which provides for the election of a Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. Elections have not yet been held, so a description of the new organs of government will be postponed until the next issue of the Political Handbook.

The Central Committee chooses: (1) an executive body known as the Political Bureau, of 10 members and 5 alternates; (2) an organization bureau (Orgburo) and (3) a Secretariat consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Many of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government, including 18 of the 19 members of the Council of Commissars, and 6 are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual in guiding Communist policy, which has promoted rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Communist party leaders:

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. S. R.

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; President of the Commission on Constitution of U. S. S. R.; member of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VII Congress of 3d Internationale held in 1935.

Molotov — President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; President, Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich — Commissar for Transport; member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kalinin — President, Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Kossior — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Mikoyan — Commissar for Food Industry; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Ordjonikidze — Commissar for Heavy Industry; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Defense of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Andreyev — Member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Chubar — Vice-Chairman, Council of People's Commissars; Vice Chairman of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.

OTHER LEADERS

Akulov — Secretary of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Chernov — Commissar for Agriculture; member of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Eiche — Alternate of Political Bureau; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Ezhov — Commissar for Internal Affairs; Chairman of the Commission of Party Control; Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Grinko — Commissar for Finance of the U. S. S. R.; alternate of Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Kalmanovich — Commissar for State Farms; alternate of the Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Kruglikov — Chairman of State Bank of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense.

Litvinov — Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.; member of Central Committee of Communist Party; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Lozovsky — Member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Executive Committee of Communist Internationale and of its Praesidium.

Lubimov — Commissar for Light Industry; member of Central Committee of Communist Party; Member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Maniulsky — Member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Executive Committee of Communist Internationale and of its Praesidium.

Mezhlauk — Chairman of State Planning Commission (Gosplan); Vice-President of Council of People's Commissars of U. S. S. R.; member of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Pakhomov — Commissar for Water Transport; alternate of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Petrovsky — President of Central Executive Committee of Ukrainian Soviet Republic; Alternate of Political Bureau.

Postyshev — Alternate of Political Bureau; Member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Rozengoltz — Commissar for Foreign Trade; alternate of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Rudzutak — Alternate of Political Bureau; Vice Chairman, Council of People's Commissars.

Sulimov — President of Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Republic; member Central Committee of the Communist Party; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Veitzer — Commissar for Internal Trade.

Yagoda — Commissar for Internal Affairs; member of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Yakovlev — Commissar for Communications; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Zhdanov — Alternate of Political Bureau; Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Within the All Union (formerly Russian) Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed several years ago. It included such former official chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for War and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale), Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, and

Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928, by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished; Rakovsky later recanted; all except Trotsky received amnesty. In 1932 Zinoviev and Kamenev were again expelled from the party together with 18 other less-known old communists. During 1929 and 1930 the development of a "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykov, and Tomsky led finally to the expulsion of all three from the Political Bureau. This served greatly to strengthen Stalin's position. In 1936 Zinoviev and Kamenev together with others of the opposition group were tried and, after confessing, convicted of the murder of S. M. Kirov, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, and shot. Tomsky, whose name was mentioned at the trial, committed suicide.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zentral Zeitung	Published for German speaking people in Soviet Union.	Yu. Annenkova (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn	Official organ of Commissariat for Finance of U. S. S. R.	S. Shakhnovskaya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Commissariat for Transportation.	A. L. Spivakovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Izvestia	Official organ of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. and The All-Russian Executive Committee.	N. I. Bukharin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	V. M. Bubkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	M. M. Landa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	M. M. Karpov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krestyanskaya Gazeta	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party; replaced "Bednota."	S. Uritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Moscou (weekly)	Political, economic, and social; in French.	S. S. Lukyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Moscow News (daily and weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>); T. L. Axelrod and Anna Louise Strong (<i>Assoc. Eds.</i>)
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of Communist Party.	L. Z. Mekhlis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions.	L. Kovalev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Torgovlyá	Organ of Commissariat of Internal Trade.	U. Nodel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledelie	Organ of Commissariat for Agriculture of U. S. S. R.	M. S. Grandov (<i>Ed.</i>)

RUSSIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Trud	Organ of Trade Unions.	D. G. Tumarkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	A. Romanovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Za Industrializatsiyu	Organ of Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	G. Vasilkovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	V. Nikitin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Astrakhan)		
Kommunist	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
(Kiev)		
Krasnaya Gazeta	Organ of Leningrad Soviet.	I. Tsilshtein (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leningrad) (morning and evening)		
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	M. Medvedev (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leningrad)		
Leningradskaya Pravda	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	A. N. Troitsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leningrad)		
Smiena	Organ of Communist Youth League.	Ya. Sadikov (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leningrad)		
Rabochiy	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia.	L. Kheifets (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Minsk)		
Gorkovskaya Kommuna	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	L. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gorky)		
Sovetskaya Sibir	Organ of West Siberian Committee of Communist Party.	G. T. Timofeyev (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Novosibirsk)		
Zvezda	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	V. Belski (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
(Perm)		
Molot	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	I. Boitsov (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Rostov-on-the-Don)		
Zarya Vostoka	Organ of Transcaucasian Committee of Communist Party, and of Central Executive Committee of Transcaucasia.	V. Grigoryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tiflis)		
Pravda Vostoka	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	Braginsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tashkent)		
Krasnoye Znamia	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	I. Stamevsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Vladivostok)		
Tekhnika	People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	G. Vasilkovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
(every 3 days)		
Krasnaya Nov (monthly).	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ermilov, V. Ivanov, I. Luppol, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan (<i>Editorial Board</i>)
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	Communist Academy (<i>Pub.</i>)
i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)		E. C. Varga (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass	Official news agency.	J. G. Doletsky (<i>Dir.</i>)
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EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador

Area: 13,176 square miles

Population: 1,522,186 (1932 estimate)

President

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Elected January 13-15, 1935. Assumed office March 1, 1935
for four-year term

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: César Cierra

Number of Members
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the
Republic) ⁴²

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs. The present is a military government. President Martínez is assisted by Gen. Andrés I. Menéndez (Vice-President and Minister of War, Marine and Aviation), Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice), Gen. José Tomás Calderón (Minister of Gobernación, Public Works, Labor, Charities and Sanitation) and Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa (Minister of Finance and Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Hoy (morning)	N. Viera Altamirano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Nuevo (morning)	Francisco Espinosa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (evening)	A. Guerra Trigueros (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prensa (morning and evening)	Manuel Andino (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening) (Ahuachapán)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membréno (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening) (Santa Ana)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>) Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	R. Díaz Galiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Pueblo (evening) (Santa Ana)	Nicolas Cabezas D. (<i>Prop.</i>) José Valdez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening) (Sonsonate)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

SIAM

Capital: Bangkok
Area: 198,188 square miles
Population: 13,206,000 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925; proclaimed King March 2, 1935

Council of Regency

H. H. PRINCE ADITYA (President), CHAO PHYA YOMARAJ and
GEN. CHAO PHYA BIJAYENDRA YODHIN

Premier

COLONEL PHYA PHAHOL PHOLPHAYUHA SENA
(President of Council of State)

Appointed June 22, 1933; re-appointed February 12, 1936

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Siam was overthrown by a *coup d'état*. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty-four other State Councillors. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitional period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, there shall be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and those of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932); at the close of the transitional period all members are to be elective. The Assembly as now organized consists of 156 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new Government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Siam.

On April 1, 1933, King Prajadhipok dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June 1933 Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original *coup d'état* of June 1932, led a new *coup d'état*, following which a liberal State Council was formed and he became Premier.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was appointed King as from the same date. The King has been absent from Siam

since the beginning of his reign. A Council of Regency consisting of three members represents the authority of the King.

PRESS,

All listed papers are published in the capital city.
The press in Siam is subject to government control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bangkok Morning News (in Chinese)	Pang Ngee Seng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
City Star Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Thongdee Isarakul (<i>Prop.</i>)
Doed Rathadharmanun Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Tuan Yawaprabas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fa Sen Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Jiew Jaw Tao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hwa Siew Yer Pao (in Chinese)	Lai Kok Sae (<i>Ed.</i>)
Issara (in Siamese)	Nai T. Boonthiam (<i>Prop.</i>)
Khao Siam Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Nom Maddhuras (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasab (in Siamese)	Mom Rajawongs Nobakaeow Navaratana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Kok Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Ngim Sau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nim Jeng Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Tiew Jeu Theng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Phadung Jati Daily News (in Siamese)	Mom Rajawongs Songsutjarit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Wan (in Siamese)	Mom Chao Phorn Phimolpharn (<i>Prop.</i>)
Rasdara (in Siamese)	Nai Chaluay Chaidhat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sao Siam Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Pradit Samitasiri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Chronicle (in English)	Phya Prijanusasana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Nikorn (in Siamese)	Nai Thanuant Jatuprayur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Rasdi Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Manit Vasuvat (<i>Prop.</i>)
Srikrung Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Manit Vasuvat (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sriwan Daily News (in Siamese)	Phra Chalalai (<i>Prop.</i>)
Thai Mai Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Bansob Suwanont (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Nation (in Siamese)	Mom Proi Varavarn (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tong Hua Min Poh (in Chinese)	Yong Wee Son (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Min Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Lee Koon Lam (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Khiew Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Chow Heng Theng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Sen Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Ho Seck-wan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Government Gazette (weekly)	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (economic quarterly; in English and Siamese)	Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,550 square miles

Population: 9,588,665 (1936 census, preliminary figures), of which 2,003,512 are Europeans

Governor-General

PATRICK DUNCAN

Assumes office January, 1937

Cabinet

United South African National Party

Reorganized March 30, 1933

Premier

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (United)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

Election of September 6, 1929 (for ten years)

President: C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Malanite)

Parties	Representation
United Party	38
Labor	2
Total	40

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Assembly)

Election of May 17, 1933 (for five years)

Speaker: E. G. JANSEN (United)

Parties	Representation
United Party	120
Malanites	20
Dominion	5
Labor	4
Roosites	1
Total	150

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: The coalition of the Nationalist Party and the South African Party in 1933 led to fusion in 1934; the two parties, with the approval of the Party congresses, have merged in the United Party, with General Hertzog as Prime Minister, and General Smuts as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.

The Fusion compact affirms the existing relationship between the Union and the British Commonwealth of Nations, but stipulates that its maintenance shall be subject to there being no derogation from the Sovereign Independent Status of the Union and no assumption of external obligations in conflict with its interests or its sovereign freedom. At the 1934 Parliamentary session the Government enacted changes in the South Africa Act of 1909 (the Union's original constitution) in the form of legislation which provides that the King shall act only on the advice of his South African Ministers, defines the Union's status as one of Sovereign Independence, and provides South Africa with its own Great Seal. The custody of the Great Seal is (contrary to previous practice) now vested in the Prime Minister, who also is empowered by the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act to affix the Royal Seal to legislation

whenever, in his opinion, the delay involved in obtaining the King's signature would either frustrate the object thereof, or retard the despatch of public business. In such circumstances the Governor-General shall sign on behalf of the King. Further legislation has been introduced to re-enact the amended South Africa Act as a Union Act.

The United Party program includes a proviso that no one will be denied the right to advocate a change in the form of government. This proviso is admitted to be a concession to the old Afrikander Republican sentiment, since the purpose is to give freedom to any member of the United Party to make propaganda for the establishment of a Republican form of Government.

In domestic policy the United Party recognizes the two great primary industries, agriculture and mining, as the foundations of the country's permanent welfare; it encourages the concurrent development of commerce and secondary industry; and maintains the Civilized White Labor policy.

The recognition of the Natives as a permanent portion of the population of South Africa under the Christian trusteeship of the European race is accepted as a fundamental principle of Native policy, but there will be no inter-mixture of the races and the Party will seek a solution of the Native question along lines which, without depriving the native of his right of development, will recognize as paramount the essentials of European civilization.

Leaders: General J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs), General J. C. Smuts (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice), Nicolaas Christian Havenga (Minister of Finance), Oswald Pirow (Minister of Railways and Harbors and of Defence), Jan H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Mines, Education and Social Welfare), Pieter G. W. Grobler (Minister of Native Affairs), Colonel Deneys Reitz (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), General Jan C. G. Kemp (Minister of Lands), Senator Charles F. Clarkson (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), A. P. S. Fourie (Minister of Commerce and Industries), Richard Stuttaford (Minister of Interior and Public Health) and F. C. Sturrock (Minister without Portfolio).

DR. MALAN'S PARTY: The former members of the Nationalist Party who have combined under Dr. D. F. Malan in opposition to the fusion claim that it is the true Nationalist Party. They are in favor of the fullest political and economic independence of South Africa, and eventually the formation of a republic. They advocate the taxing of the mines to the limit in order to assist agriculture and other industries. They stress the enforcing of bilingualism (English and Afrikaans) for all Government employees.

Leaders: Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), Reverend Dr. C. W. du Toit, F. C. Erasmus (formerly organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party) and Dr. N. J. van der Merwe (Members of Parliament).

DOMINION PARTY: This Party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the Government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It adheres to old principles of the South African Party and places co-operation within the British Empire, as opposed to Sovereign Independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenges the Prime Minister's contention that South Africa may remain neutral in any future war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The Party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes in the Union.

Leaders: Colonel C. F. Stallard, C. W. A. Coulter and J. S. Marwick (Members of Parliament).

LABOR PARTY: With the end of the Pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies.

Leaders: Thomas Boydell and J. D. F. Briggs (Senators) and D. C. Burnside and W. B. Madeley (Members of Parliament).

GREY SHIRTS: A Party formed on Nazi lines which has been active in conducting anti-Jewish propaganda in the country districts.

Leaders: L. T. Weichardt and F. S. du Toit.

PRESS

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (<i>Ed.-in-Chief</i>) D. E. Macausland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cape Times (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	George H. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential; in Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	T. W. B. McKenzie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Advertiser (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Flather (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Dominion; conservative in imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	G. F. Wade (<i>Act. Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	Independent; wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Vaderland (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	W. Van Heerden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only morning daily in the Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (Johannesburg)	Independent.	A. G. Barlow (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (Johannesburg)	Independent; largest circulation in South Africa.	J. L. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don (<i>Ed.</i>) Barnett Potter (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	United Party; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	G. Calpin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Sir Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	C. S. Coetzee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	Rex Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
South African Journal of Economics (quarterly)	Economic questions.	Economic Society of South Africa (<i>Pub.</i>) Prof. S. H. Frankel and Prof. R. Leslie (<i>Eds.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Reuters Agency Limited . . .	International.	James S. Dunn (<i>South African Manager</i>)
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SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 24,583,096 (1934 estimate)

President

MANUEL AZAÑA

Elected on May 10, 1936 by a Presidential Convention
following the removal of President Zamora by Parliament on

April 7, 1936

Assumed office May 11, 1936

Cabinet

“Popular Front” (Left Republican, Syndicalist, Communist,
Socialist and Catalonian Left)

Appointed September 4, 1936; reorganized November 5, 1936

Premier

FRANCISCO LARGO CABALLERO (Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

(Cortes)

Election of February 16, 1936

President: DIEGO MARTINEZ-BARRO (Radical Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Left Parties	248
Right Parties	175
Center Parties	50
Total	473

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Spain is in the throes of a revolution. Following the election of February 16, 1936, when the Left parties won a majority in the Cortes, the political situation became more and more confused until armed revolt under the leadership of General Francisco Franco broke out in July, 1936.

Directly after the election Manuel Azaña, a Left Republican, formed a Cabinet. It contained no Socialists or Communists. When Azaña was elected President in May, his lieutenant Santiago Casares Quiroga, also a Left Republican, headed the Cabinet which still contained no Socialists or Communists. This government was in power when the rebellion was precipitated by General Franco.

The necessity of combining all elements favorable to the Republic and opposed to fascism resulted later in the reorganization of the government and on September 4, 1936, Largo Caballero, leader of the Socialists, became Premier and included in his cabinet several Socialists and two Communists. In the reconstitution of his government on November 5, 1936, four Syndicalists were included. The members of the Cabinet are: Francisco Largo Caballero (Premier

and Minister of War), Indalecio Prieto (Minister of Marine and Air), Julio Alvarez del Vayo (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Juan Garcia Oliver (Minister of Justice), Juan Negrín (Minister of Finance), Jesus Hernández (Minister of Education), Angel Galarza (Minister of Interior), Anastasio de Gracia (Minister of Labor), Bernardo Giner (Minister of Communications), Juan Peyró (Minister of Industry), Vicente Uribe (Minister of Agriculture), Juan Lopez (Minister of Commerce), Federica Montseny (Minister of Health), Carlos Espala (Minister of Propaganda), José Gidal and Jaime Aiguade (Ministers without Portfolio).

The programs and leaders of the parties in Spain prior to the outbreak of the rebellion were as follows:

RIGHT

AGRARIAN POPULIST PARTY: A conservative, Catholic nationalist group leaning toward Monarchist ideals though its leader announced his acceptance of the Republican régime.

Leader: José María Gil Robles.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative in character, and defended not only agrarian but church interests.

Leaders: José Martínez de Velasco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Antonio Royo Villanova.

CATALONIAN LEAGUE: A conservative and strongly regionalist party in opposition to Catalonian Left Party.

Leaders: Francisco Cambo and Juan Ventosa.

TRADITIONALIST PARTY: Monarchists of Carlist persuasion and therefore opposed to Alfonso XIII; intensely Catholic and conservative.

Leader: Conde de Rodezno.

RENOVACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARTY: Monarchists who openly espoused the restoration of Alfonso XIII and a return to the old order; intensely Catholic and reactionary.

Leaders: Antonio Goicoechea and Calvo Sotelo.

INDEPENDENTS (RIGHT): Conservative and reactionary but not affiliated with Right parties.

Leader: Abilio Calderón.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative with Carlist monarchical leanings. They differed from the other Right groups principally in their espousal of a statute to give a measure of autonomy to the Basque Provinces.

Leader: José Horn.

INDEPENDENTS (MONARCHISTS): Stood aloof from Renovación Española and Traditionalists and pursued independent course looking toward restoration of monarchy on English model.

Leader: Count Romanones (formerly Minister of the King).

CENTRE

RADICAL PARTY: This party favored the attainment of reforms and consolidation of the Republic through orderly processes of law and close coöperation with Right parties within the republican régime.

Leaders: Alejandro Lerroux García (many times Premier) and Santiago Alba (President of the Cortes).

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party was Catholic, conservative and republican.

Leader: Miguel Maura.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A small conservative party.

Leader: Melquiades Alvarez.

LEFT

SOCIALIST PARTY: Its policies included consolidation of the Republic, socialization of production and confiscation of the large rural estates.

Leaders: Julian Besteiro, Francisco Largo Caballero (Premier and Minister of War), Indalecio Prieto (Minister of Marine and Air), Fernando de los Rios (Ambassador to the United States) and Jimenez Asua.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Also called Republican Union Party. Stood for original purposes of the revolution of 1931; complete separation of Church and State; establishment of free public schools; improvement by progressive laws of social condition of workers and peasants.

Leader: Martinez Barrio (formerly Premier).

CATALANIAN LEFT PARTY (ESQUERRA): This party favored economic, social and political reforms of a radical nature; strongly regionalist.

Leaders: Luis Companys (formerly President of the Catalan Generalidad), Nicolas D'Oliver and Trabal Sans.

LEFT REPUBLICAN PARTY: Had identical program to that of Radical Democratic Party.

Leaders: Manuel Azaña (President of the Republic), Casares Quiroga and Barcia Trelles.

Leaders of other Parties: Gordon Ordaz (Radical Socialist), Sanchez Roman (National Republican), Franchy Rocha (Federal), Bolivar (Communist).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
A. B. C.	Monarchistic.	Ignacio de Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ahora	Right Republican.	Luiz Montiel Balanzat (<i>Prop.</i>)
Debate	Clerical and conservative; one of the leading papers.	Manuel Chaves Nogales (<i>Ed.</i>)
Epoca (evening)	Monarchistic.	Francisco Diaz (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Gil Robles (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
Frente Rojo	Communist.	Marques de Valdeiglesias (<i>Prop.</i>)
Heraldo de Madrid	Evening edition of <i>El Liberal</i> ; Left Republican.	Alfredo Escobar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial	Conservative; Republican.	Busquets Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
Informaciones (evening)	Republican; well informed, good news service from provinces.	Manuel Fontdevila (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal	Left Republican.	Fernando de Cardenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luz	Right Republican.	Juan March (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nacion	Conservative.	Juan Pujol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siglo Futuro	Extreme Catholic.	Antonio Villanueva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Socialista	Socialist party organ.	Luis Miguel (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sol	Republican; large circulation; most dependable paper in Madrid.	Corpus Barga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tierra	Revolutionary Syndicalism.	Manuel Delgado Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz	Evening edition of <i>El Sol</i> ; Republican.	Manuel Senante (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Opinion (Barcelona)	Organ of Esquerra faction.	Julian Zuazagoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Fernando Vela (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Salvador Canovas Cervantes (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
		José Mairal (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Gassols (<i>Ed.</i>)

SPAIN

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Vanguardia (Barcelona) . . .	Moderate conservative.	E. Godo (<i>Prop.</i>) José Escofet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Veu Catalunya (Barcelona) . . .	Organ of Catalonian League.	F. Cambó (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gaceta del Norte (Bilboa) . . .	Catholic conservative.	José María Urquijo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz de Guipuzcoa (San Sebastian)	Right Republican.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. B. C. (Seville)	Monarchistic.	Marqués Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal (Seville)	Left Republican.	Hermanos Busquets (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semana Financiera (weekly) .	Conservative economic review.	Carlos Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Marfil (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEWS AGENCY		
Agencia Fabra (Madrid and Barcelona)	Official agency for provincial and foreign news.	Marcelino Esteban Collantes and Luis Amat de Ibarrola (<i>Mgrs.</i>)

SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm

Area: 173,347 square miles

Population: 6,249,489 (1936 estimate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Agrarian)

Appointed September 28, 1936

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *
(Första Kammaren)

Speaker: Vacant

LOWER CHAMBER
(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1936 (for four years)
Speaker: AUGUST SAVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Social Democratic	66	Social Democratic	112
Conservative	45	Conservative	44
Agrarian	22	Agrarian	36
People's	16	People's	27
Socialist	1	Socialist	6
	—	Communist	5
Total	150	Total	230

*One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased effectiveness of the League of Nations, development of international law as the best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy, and gradual disarmament. In *domestic policy*, in theory republican, advocates democracy in management of industry; social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), R. J. Sandler (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Harold Åkerberg and Anders Anderson.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and adequate military defense, to be reduced only as mutual agreements are made and international law

SWEDEN

becomes effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, the party favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; favors development of agriculture and commerce and protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; deeply interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

Leaders: Prof. Gösta Bagge and Martin Skoglund.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: A fusion of the old Prohibition Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, emphasizes the importance of peaceful and free relations between peoples, favors disarmament, control of war industries and an appropriate defense system. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry; the facilitation of international trade; checking of trusts and other monopolies, both State and private; reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

Leaders: Gustaf Andersson and Governor Felix Hamrin.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, economy in administration and adequate national defense.

Leader: Axel Pehrsson (Minister of Agriculture) and J. Nilsson (Minister of Defense).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed by faction of the Communist Party and certain extremists of Social Democratic Party in 1934. Although advocating communistic ideas it does not adhere to the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Karl Kilbom and Nils Flyg.

COMMUNISTS: Affiliated with the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Hugo Sillén and Sven Linderot.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Aftonbladet	People's Party.	
Arbetaren	Syndicalist.	Albert Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	People's Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
Folkets Dagblad	Socialist.	Leif Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Nils Flyg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Harald André (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad	People's Party.	Fr. Ström (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	P. G. Peterson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	Carl Trygger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning (Gothenburg)	People's Party.	Nathanael Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Morgonpost (Gothenburg)	Conservative.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs-Posten (Gothenburg)	People's Party.	Nils Lindgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgontidningen (Gothenburg)	People's Party.	Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ny Tid (Gothenburg)	Social Democratic.	Knut Holmberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetet (Malmö)	Social Democratic.	Rickard Lindström (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Allan Vougt (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Skånska Dagbladet . . . (Malmö)	Agrarian.	Hjalmar Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten . . . (Malmö)	Conservative.	Claes Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Affärsvärlden (weekly)	Financial.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanstidningen (weekly)	Financial.	Hjalmar Fredriksson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly)	Financial.	V. von Zeipel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly)	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly) . . .	Social Democratic.	Al Vanner (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå .	Central news agency, owned and operated on coöperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	Gustaf Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrån. . .	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Telegrafbild Rotogravyr . .	Independent; features and photo exchange.	Simon Söderstam (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne

Area: 15,940 square miles

Population: 4,095,095 (1932 estimate)

President

DR. GIUSEPPE MOTTA (Catholic Conservative)

Elected by Parliament December 17, 1936; assumed office
January 1, 1937, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;
and Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party — 1). Com-
posed of seven men, of whom the President of the Confederation
is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 17, 1935, for term
January 1, 1936—December 31, 1939

Chancellor

DR. GEORGE BOVET (Radical Democrat)

Elected by Parliament March 22, 1934, for term ending
December 31, 1939

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli
Stati) (Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio
Nazionale)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2
for each canton* *Election of October 27, 1935 (for legislative
period ending December, 1939)*

President: EDWIN HAUSER (Social Po-
litical)

President: MAURICE TROLLET (Cath-
olic Conservative)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Catholic Conservative	19	Social Democratic	50
Radical Democratic	15	Radical Democratic	48
Social Democratic	3	Catholic Conservative	42
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	3	Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	21
Liberal Democratic	2	Independents' Party	7
Social Political	2	Liberal Democratic	6
Total	44	Progressive Farmers	4
		Social Political	3
		Communist	2
		Minor groups	4
		Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense; advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; urges the restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Dr. Albert Meyer (formerly President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Marcel Pilet-Golaz (formerly President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Johannes Baumann (Member of Federal Council), Hermann Obrecht (Member of Federal Council), Dr. George Bovet (Chancellor), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. R. Schöpfer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Henri Vallotton, Dr. Ernst Wetter, Bixio Bossi, Dr. Walter Stucki, Dr. L. F. Meyer, A. Lachenal and Th. Gut (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation, anti-militarism, and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), E. Reinhard, Dr. Opricht (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg, Léon Nicole and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Giuseppe Motta (President of the Confederation, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Philippe Etter (Member of Federal Council), Jean Marie Musy (Member of National Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus (formerly President of National Council), Maurice Troillet (President of National Council), Raymond Evéquoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Riccardo Rossi (Member of National Council), Antonio Riva (formerly President of Council of States), A. Zust (Member of Council of States) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (formerly President of Council of States).

FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interest and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Rudolf Minger (Member of Federal Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Hans Stähli (President of Party), Prof. Ernest Laur (Secretary of the "Swiss Peasants' Union," not a member of the Parliament), Dr. R.

SWITZERLAND

Abt (formerly President of National Council), Gottfried Gnägi (Member of National Council), Rudolf Reichling (formerly President of National Council), R. Weber, T. Winzeler and Ed. Pfister (Members of Council of States).

INDEPENDENTS' PARTY: A progressive, middle class party representing consumers interests; favors reduction of cost of living.

Leaders: Gottlieb Duttweiler, Fr. Wüthrich and Balthasar Zimmermann (Members of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in protestant circles; federalist; opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

Leaders: Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Albert Picot, Marcel Krügel (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS PARTY: Seceded from Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party; tends to the left.

Leaders: Dr. Hans Müller and Dr. Gadien (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL POLITICAL PARTY: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Edwin Hauser (President of Council of States) and R. Tschudy (Member of National Council).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Berner Tagblatt	Independent.	W. Thormann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers Party.	Fr. Pochon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung	Social Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenauer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		W. Hungerbühler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Freiheit (Basle)	Communist.	Max Wulschleger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung (Basle)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hageman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Basler Zeitung	Conservative.	Dr. E. Koenig (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Dovere	Liberal Democratic.	Salvioni Comp (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Popolo e Libertá	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Buendner Tagblatt	Cathòlic Conservative.	Anton Habermacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chur)		
Freie Raetier (Chur)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Domenig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Huber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	Imprimerie St. Paul (<i>Dir.</i>)
Freiburger Nachrichten	Catholic Conservative.	Jos. Pauchard (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Carlier (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève	Conservative.	Jean Martin (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		René Payot (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Pierre E. Briquet (<i>For. Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal des Nations (Geneva)	International; politics and diplomacy.	Carlo A. Prato and Czeslaw Poznansky (<i>Eds.</i>)
La Suisse (Geneva)	Independent.	Eugène Fabre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Travail (Geneva)	Socialistic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Tribune de Genève (Geneva)	Independent.	Alb. Sarrol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Droit du Peuple (Lausanne)	Socialist.	Ed. Junod (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne . . (Lausanne)	Independent.	M. Venderea (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Liberal.	von der Aa (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Revue (Lausanne)	Radical Democratic.	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent.	Max Reymond (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	M. Muret and Prof. Rossier (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative.	R. Rubattel (<i>Dir.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino. (Lugano)	Independent.	Camille Rieben (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Liberal Democratic.	M. Monet (<i>Dir.</i>)
Giornale del Popolo	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Ackermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel . . (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Ostschweiz (St. Gall)	Catholic Conservative.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	Plinio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Front (Zurich)	Nationalist.	H. Wolfrahd (<i>Dir.</i>)
Freiheit (Zurich)	Official organ of Communist Party.	Dr. C. Doka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten . . (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich)	Radical Democratic; wide circulation; well informed on economic questions.	Dr. F. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Dr. H. Oshler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zuercher Post (Zurich)	Democratic.	Marino Bodenmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau (Willisau, Ct. Lucerne) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	Hermann Odermatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Schweizer Rundschau . . (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European culture.	F. Rietmann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Rote Revue (Zurich) (monthly)	Social Democratic.	Willy Bretscher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Droit International (Geneva) (quarterly)	Organ of International Law Association.	Friedrich Heeb (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEWS AGENCY		
Swiss Telegraphic Agency . . .	Independent.	O. Huersch (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Dr. Halther Meyer (<i>Dir.</i>)
		E. Nobs (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Dr. Antoine Sottile (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Dr. R. Lüdi (<i>Dir.</i>)

TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 294,416 square miles
Population: 16,200,694 (1935 census)

President

KAMÂL ATATÜRK (People's Party)
Reelected March 1, 1935, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party
Appointed September 27, 1930
Reappointed March 1, 1935

Premier

GEN. ISMET İNÖNÜ (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)
(Kamutay)

Election of February 8, 1935 (four-year term)

President: ABDULHALIK RENDA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	389
Independents	10
Total	399

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: The only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the adoption of modern ideas and the westernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *étatism*. It recognizes the republic as the proper present and future government for Turkey, and gives solely to Kamâl Atatürk as President General of the Party the right to speak in its name.

Leaders: Kamâl Atatürk (President of the Republic), Gen. Ismet İnönü (Premier), Abdulhalik Renda (President of the Grand National Assembly) and Sükrü Kaya (Secretary General of Party and Minister of Interior).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Istanbul.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksham	People's Party.	Necmeddin Sadik (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Beyoglu	Italian interests; in French.	Gilberto Primi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La République</i> .	Yunus Nadi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Istanbul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal d'Orient	Jewish interests; in French.	Albert Carcasso (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Resmi Gazete	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Selim Ragip (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tan	People's Party.	Ahmet Emin Yalman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vakit	People's Party.	Mehmet Asim Üs (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Ulus (Ankara)	People's Party; also publishes a weekly French edition, <i>Ankara</i> .	Fahil Rifki Atay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (monthly) . .	Press Review.	Press Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly) . .	Economic; in French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
L'Information d'Orient . . (monthly)	Economic; in French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Levant Trade Review . . (monthly)	Economic; in English.	American Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Monthly Trade Review . . (monthly)	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency . .	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Menemenoglu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association . .	Independent, but recognized by the government.	Hakki Tarik Üs (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles; including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 127,521,000 (1935 estimate)

President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Reelected November 3, 1936 for four-year term

Cabinet

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT (Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

Election of November 3, 1936 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years).

President: JOHN N. GARNER (Democrat)

Parties	Representation
Democratic	76
Republican	16
Farmer-Labor	2
Progressive	1
Independent	1
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

Election of November 3, 1936 (for two years).

Speaker: WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD (Democrat)

Parties	Representation
Democratic	332
Republican	89
Progressive	8
Farmer-Labor	5
Vacancy	1
Total	435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. Although the 1936 platforms reveal that the two parties have exchanged certain planks, neither has broken completely with tradition. There are liberal and conservative

Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. In the present Congress seven seats, two in the Senate and five in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934. It is not a national group but is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Philip La Follette (Governor of Wisconsin). In the present Congress the Progressives have one seat in the Senate and eight in the House.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms adopted at the conventions in 1936 follow.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1936 platform are: In *foreign policy*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and coöperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy; opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; making the Kellogg-Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; a policy of taking the profits out of war; no cancellation of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations. The party originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but it subsequently dropped this issue; membership in the World Court has likewise been dropped following the Senate's defeat of this bill in 1935. In *domestic policy* the 1936 platform defended the Reciprocal Trade Treaties as beneficial to both agriculture and industry; conceived of unemployment as a national problem to be met in a national way; other problems — drought, dust storms, minimum hours and wages, child labor — it defined as not capable of solution by 48 separate states but recommended State and Federal coöpera-

tion, Federal coöperation to proceed within the limits of the constitution, but if this is impossible the Party recommends an amendment to the constitution; opposed monopolies and concentration of power; recommended various safeguards for savings and investment (insisting on the truth in the sale of securities, applying a brake on use of credit for speculative purposes, curbing certain practices of utility holding companies, insuring fifty million bank accounts); continued protection of the rights of labor; defended old age and social security insurance; approved of rural electrification and cheap power; promised continued aid to the farmer, defended soil conservation, and expressed a desire to mitigate farm tenancy; it promised an immediate extension of the merit system and a reduction in the expenses of government, a part of this reduction to come by returning prosperity; cherished a sound currency but a currency so stabilized as to prevent former wide fluctuations in value.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), John N. Garner (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), James A. Farley (Chairman of National Democratic Committee, Postmaster-General), Joseph T. Robinson (Party Leader in the Senate), William B. Bankhead (Speaker of the House) and Sam Rayburn (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1936 platform are as follows: In *foreign policy*, urged collection of Allied debts; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced against joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declared against imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; desired an adequate national defense but coöperation with other nations for a limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms. In *domestic policy* it endorsed a tariff to protect American manufactures and labor, and demanded the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Law; defended the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court; championed local self-government and recommended that relief be returned to the local areas; promised continued assistance to the farmer, approved of soil conservation and land retirement; urged the repeal of all Federal laws hindering the prosperity of industry and agriculture inasmuch as the solution of unemployment lies in the increased activity of all branches of production; protection of the full rights of labor; approved of old age security but on a pay-as-you-go basis; strict enforcement of laws against monopolies; enforcement of the principle of civil service; demanded a cessation of the Government's spending policy, the necessity of a balanced budget, and a revision of the Federal tax system; postulated the existence of a sound currency on a balanced budget, promised no further devaluation, and approved of coöperation with other countries to promote currency stabilization.

Leaders: Alfred M. Landon (Presidential candidate in 1936), Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), John D. M. Hamilton (Chairman of the

Republican National Committee), Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate) and Bertrand H. Snell (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(m. morning; e. evening)

Name of Paper	Circulation *	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
<i>ALABAMA</i>			
Age-Herald (m.) . . .	40,852	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Birmingham)			J. E. Chappell (<i>Pres.</i>)
Advertiser (m.) . . .	33,883	Democratic.	Grover C. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Montgomery)			
<i>CALIFORNIA</i>			
Times (Los Angeles) . . .	169,959	Independent Republican.	R. W. Trueblood (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (m.) . . .	107,414	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
(San Francisco)			
Examiner (m.) . . .	170,123	Independent.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 193) George Hearst (<i>Pub.</i>)
(San Francisco)			
<i>COLORADO</i>			
Post (e.)	157,062	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Denver)			E. C. Day (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News (m.) (Denver)	37,433	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 193)
<i>CONNECTICUT</i>			
Courant (Hartford) (m.)	39,751	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	H. H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>) Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</i>			
Post (m.) (Washington).	98,109	Independent.	Eugene Meyer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star (e.) (Washington) .	127,860	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>FLORIDA</i>			
Florida Times Union (m.) (Jacksonville)	65,676	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
<i>GEORGIA</i>			
Constitution (m.) . . .	103,017	Democratic.	N. S. Noble (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(Atlanta)			
<i>ILLINOIS</i>			
Daily News (e.) . . .	408,001	Independent.	William Franklin Knox (<i>Pub.</i>) Paul Scott Mowrer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chicago)			Robert R. McCormick (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Chicago) (e.) .	813,027	Independent Republican.	
<i>INDIANA</i>			
News (e.) (Indianapolis)	145,390	Independent Republican.	Warren C. Fairbanks (<i>Pub.</i>) Stephen Noland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Indianapolis) . . .	120,274	Independent.	John C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
<i>IOWA</i>			
Register (m.)	153,820	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>) Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Des Moines)			
<i>KANSAS</i>			
Capital (Topeka) . . .	44,734	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>) Harold T. Chase (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>KENTUCKY</i>			
Courier-Journal (m.) . . .	105,638	Democratic.	Robert W. Bingham (<i>Pres.</i>) Harrison Robertson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Louisville)			
<i>LOUISIANA</i>			
Times-Picayune (m.) . . .	116,673	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New Orleans)			
<i>MAINE</i>			
News (Bangor)	28,459	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Pub.</i>)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1937*.

UNITED STATES

Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
<i>MARYLAND</i>			
Sun (m. and e.) (Baltimore)	143,655 (m.) 145,183 (e.)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pub.</i>) John W. Owens (<i>Ed. morning</i>) Hamilton Owens (<i>Ed. evening</i>)
<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i>			
Christian Science Monitor (e.) (Boston)	126,832	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circulation.	J. Roscoe Drummond, Roland R. Harrison, Albert F. Gilmore, and Frank L. Perrin (<i>Ed. Bd.</i>)
Globe (m. and e.) . . . (Boston)	133,102 (m.) 135,143 (e.)	Democratic.	W. O. Taylor (<i>Pres.</i>)
Herald (m.) (Boston)	128,957	Republican.	R. B. Choate (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post (m.) (Boston) . . .	361,877	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Transcript (e.) (Boston)	30,239	Independent Republican.	Henry T. Claus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republican (m.) . . . (Springfield)	15,430	Independent.	Richard Hooker (<i>Pub.</i>) Waldo L. Cook (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>MICHIGAN</i>			
Free Press (m.) (Detroit)	256,714	Independent.	E. D. Stair (<i>Pres.</i>)
News (e.) (Detroit) . . .	300,780	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>) Carlton S. Shier (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>MINNESOTA</i>			
Journal (e.) (Minneapolis)	118,084	Independent Republican.	Carl W. Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press (m.) . . . (St. Paul)	75,448	Independent Republican.	Leo E. Owens (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>MISSOURI</i>			
Star (e.) (Kansas City)	306,739	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe Democrat (m.) . . . (St. Louis)	214,944	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pres.</i>)
Post Dispatch (e.) . . . (St. Louis)	237,609	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>NEBRASKA</i>			
Bee-News (m. and e.) . . . (Omaha)	51,726 (m.) 50,141 (e.)	Republican; Hearst.	Fred S. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>)
World-Herald (m. and e.) . . . (Omaha)	65,873 (m.) 68,130 (e.)	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>NEW JERSEY</i>			
News (e.) (Newark)	135,653	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>NEW YORK</i>			
American (m.) . . . (New York City)	314,472	Organ of W. R. Hearst.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 193) Edmond D. Coblenz (<i>Ed.</i>) Ogden Reid (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald Tribune (m.) . . . (New York City)	327,305	Republican.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>)
Journal of Commerce (m.) . . . (New York City)	19,559	Commercial.	Robert W. Acton (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) J. David Stern (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post (e.) (New York City)	205,962	Democratic; oldest daily paper in New York.	Harry B. Nason (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) William T. Dewar (<i>Pub.</i>)
Sun (e.) (New York City)	303,658	Republican.	Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>) A. H. Sulzberger (<i>Pub.</i>) Rollo Ogden (<i>Ed.</i>) F. A. Korsmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (m.) (New York City)	472,674	Independent Democratic.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 193) Roy W. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal (m.) . . . (New York City)	29,251	Financial.	Julian Miller (<i>Ed.</i>) Josephus Daniels (<i>Pres.</i>)
World-Telegram (e.) . . . (New York City)	401,205	Democratic.	
<i>NORTH CAROLINA</i>			
Observer (m.) (Charlotte)	63,998	Democratic.	
News & Observer (m.) . . . (Raleigh)	52,751	Democratic.	

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<i>OHIO</i>			
Enquirer (<i>m.</i>) (Cincinnati)	109,453	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Plain Dealer (<i>m.</i>) (Cleveland)	206,550	Independent Democratic.	Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Cleveland)	207,732	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Louis B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>OKLAHOMA</i>			
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Tulsa) . . .	58,907	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
World (<i>m.</i>) (Tulsa) . . .	73,893	Independent Republican.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>OREGON</i>			
Oregonian (<i>m.</i>) (Portland)	111,032	Independent Republican.	Paul Kelty (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i>			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) (Philadelphia)	513,700	Independent Republican.	Fred Fuller Shedd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Public Ledger (<i>e.</i>) (Philadelphia)	197,356	Independent.	Curtis-Martin Newspapers (<i>Props.</i>) C. M. Morrison (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Pittsburgh)	182,054	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Edward T. Leach (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>RHODE ISLAND</i>			
Journal (<i>m.</i>) (Providence)	44,178	Independent.	Sevelon Brown (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
<i>TENNESSEE</i>			
Commercial Appeal (<i>m.</i>) (Memphis)	121,895	Democratic.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below)
<i>TEXAS</i>			
News (Dallas)	87,273	Independent Democratic.	George B. Dealey (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>UTAH</i>			
Tribune (<i>m.</i>) (Salt Lake City)	54,215	Republican.	J. F. Fitzpatrick (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>VIRGINIA</i>			
News Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Richmond)	80,262	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>WASHINGTON</i>			
Post Intelligencer (<i>m.</i>) (Seattle)	104,908	Republican.	Hearst newspaper (See Note below) John Boettiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Seattle)	101,689	Independent.	C. B. Blethen (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>WISCONSIN</i>			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	187,041	Independent.	Harry J. Grant (<i>Pub.</i>)
Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	50,618	Socialist-Labor.	Ben Scherer (<i>Pres.</i>)

NOTE. — One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers	Independent; composed of 28 papers in 18 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers	Independent; composed of 24 papers in 23 cities.	Robert P. Scripps (Controlling Shareholder) William W. Hawkins (Chairman of Board) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the *New York Times*, the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

UNITED STATES

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following newspapers represent the more important non-English speaking groups in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1936.*

DAILIES

Name of Paper	Circulation	Language	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Morning Sun (San Francisco)	13,153	Chinese.	Tong Wor (<i>Bus. Mgr.</i>)
Svijet (New York City)	14,200	Croatian.	Tomo Jeramaz (<i>Pub.</i>)
Svornost (Chicago)	50,383	Czech.	Joseph Neuzil (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tyomies (Superior, Wis.)	11,964	Finnish.	Richard Pesola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Messager (Lewiston, Me.)	5,226	French.	Henry De Vitry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Staats-Herold Corporation (New York City)	55,264	German.	Bernard H. Ridder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantis (New York City)	12,926	Greek.	V. Constantinides (<i>Ed.</i>)
Szabadsag (Cleveland)	41,387	Hungarian.	Paul J. Petheo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Il Progressor Italico-Americano (New York City)	82,087	Italian.	Italo Falbo (<i>Ed.</i>)
New World (San Francisco)	14,353	Japanese.	T. Abe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jewish Forward (New York City)	114,145	Jewish.	Abraham Cahan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naujienos (Chicago)	31,210	Lithuanian.	Pius Gregaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kuryer Polski (Milwaukee, Wis.)	26,492	Polish.	C. P. Dziadulewicz (<i>Mgr. Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias (New Bedford, Mass.)	9,850	Portuguese.	D. F. Martins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Russky Golos (New York City)	22,215	Russian.	David Z. Krinkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Srbo-Branc (Pittsburg)	10,000	Serbian.	Banko Dajicic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rovnost Ludu (Chicago)	22,250	Slovak.	F. H. Gruener (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa (New York City)	12,452	Spanish.	Jose M. Torres-Prona (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ukrainian Daily News (New York City)	13,040	Ukrainian.	Michael Tkach (<i>Ed.</i>)

WEEKLIES

Jugoslavenski Glasnik (Chicago)	25,000	Croatian.	Milan Markovic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hlasatel (biweekly) (Chicago)	60,170	Czech.	Josef Neusil (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tyovaean Oauustoimintalehti (Superior, Wis.)	17,525	Finnish.	H. Koski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Courier des Etats-Unis (biweekly) (New York City)		French.	Walter L. Bronson (<i>Bus. Mgr.</i>)
Amerika Herold & Lincoln Freie Presse (Winona, Minn.)	73,740	German.	H. E. Fritsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Detroit Atheno (Detroit)	13,500	Greek.	A. Manolakos (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Detroit Ujsag (Detroit)	22,500	Hungarian.	Julius Fodor
L'Italia (four times a week) (Chicago)	30,539	Italian.	Oscar Durante (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japanese American (New York City)	10,000	Japanese.	Y. E. Muroka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jewish Voice (New York City)	18,450	Jewish.	Louis Y. Borkon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keleivis (Boston)	15,241	Lithuanian.	Stanley Michelson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Decorah Posten (biweekly) (Decorah, Iowa)	29,545	Norwegian.	Kr. Prestgard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zgoda (Chicago)	140,460	Polish.	K. Piatkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal Portugues (Oakland, Calif.)	10,800	Portuguese.	Pedro L. C. Silveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amerikansky Russky Viestnik (Homestead, Pa.)	45,000	Russian.	Rev. Stephen Varzaly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Serbian Herald (San Francisco)	15,863	Serbian	E. T. Balich (<i>Ed.</i>)

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bratstvo (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) . . .	29,730	Slovak.	N. S. Bielik (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (San Francisco) . . .	7,844	Spanish.	Nicholas di Matteo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Amerikanaren . . . (Chicago)	44,514	Swedish.	O. A. Linder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Wola (three times a week) (Scranton, Pa.)	9,564	Ukrainian.	Nicholas Ceglinsky (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; exchange arrangements with Reuters - Havas - D.N.B. group.	Frank B. Noyes (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving more than 1,400 newspapers in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Hugh Baillie (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service . . .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	J. V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>)
Universal News Service . . .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	S. Berkson (<i>Ed.</i>)

OUTLYING TERRITORY

Empire	Independent.	Robert W. Bender (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)
(Juneau, Alaska)		Roy Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle	Independent.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres. and Gen. Mgr.</i>)
(Ketchikan, Alaska)		Raymond S. Coll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser	Independent Republican.	K. F. Makino (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		
Hawaii Hochi	Independent; in Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)		
Nippu Jiji	Independent; in Japanese and English.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star-Bulletin	Independent Republican.	Mrs. Virginia B. Hill (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)		
Tribune Herald	Independent Republican.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hilo, T. H.)		
(evening and Sunday)		Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dia	Independent; in Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ponce, Puerto Rico)		
Correspondencia	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Antonio Ayuso (<i>Pub.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)		
Democracia	Liberal; advocates independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)		
Imparcial	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Rafael Rivera Santiago (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)		
Mundo	Independent; leading paper in Puerto Rico; in Spanish.	Gordon K. Downey (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)		
País	Union Republican; advocates Puerto Rican Statehood; in Spanish and English.	José Pérez Losada (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)		
Puerto Rico Herald	Independent; in English and Spanish.	
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)		
(weekly)		
Puerto Rico Illustrado	Literary and political comment; in Spanish.	
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)		
(weekly)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Panama (Panama City, Panama)	Independent; in Spanish.	A. Villegás Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)

NOTE.—All *nacionalista* papers in the Philippines favor Philippine independence, but of late the entire Filipino press has become more conservative in the face of threatened discontinuance of free trade with the United States, and Japanese action in Manchuria.

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(*w.* weekly; *m.* monthly; *q.* quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review (<i>q.</i>) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Historical Review (<i>q.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Historical.	Robert L. Schuyler (<i>Mgr. Ed.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (<i>q.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Annalist (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Financial and economic.	D. W. Ellsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantic Monthly (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Boston, Mass.)	Literary, political and economic.	Ellery Sedgwick (<i>Ed.</i>)
Baron's (<i>w.</i>) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Thomas W. Phelps (<i>Ed.</i>)
Business Week (<i>w.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Economic and financial.	Glenn Griswold (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commerce Reports (<i>w.</i>) . . (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Commercial and Financial Chronicle (<i>w.</i>) . . . New York, N. Y.)	Compilation of events and utterances in financial field laying considerable stress on international implications.	Herbert D. Seibert (<i>Ch. and Ed.</i>)
Current History (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political and current events.	M. E. Tracy (<i>Pub.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (<i>q.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortune (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic and social.	Eric Hodgins (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Geographical Review (<i>q.</i>) . . (New York, N. Y.)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harper's (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Literary, political and economic.	Lee F. Hartman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Modern History (<i>q.</i>) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Literary Digest (<i>w.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Current events; digest of the news and editorial comment of the press.	Wilford J. Funk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; radical tendency.	Editorial Board.
Nation's Business (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
New Republic (<i>w.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; liberal.	Bruce Bliven and others (<i>Eds.</i>)

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<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
North American Review (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and social.	John Pell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pacific Affairs (<i>q.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Far Eastern political, social and economic questions.	Owen D. Lattimore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly (New York, N. Y.)	Political and economic.	John A. Prout (<i>Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	F. W. Taussig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Reviews and World's Work (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Albert Shaw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Time (<i>w.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Weekly news organ; flippant presentation.	Henry R. Luce (<i>Ed.</i>)
Today (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Dunellen, N. J.)	Political and current events; favorable to Administration.	Raymond Moley (<i>Ed.</i>)
United States News (<i>w.</i>) . (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Ed.</i>)
Virginia Quarterly Review (University, Va.)	Political, literary and economic.	University of Virginia (<i>Pub.</i>)
Yale Review (<i>q.</i>) . . . (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, literary and economic.	Wilbur Cross (<i>Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 2,020,040 (1935 estimate)

President

DR. GABRIEL TERRA (Colorado Terrista)

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for four-year term
Reelected on April 19, 1934 for four-year term beginning
May 18, 1934

Cabinet

Nine members — six of the Colorado Party, three of the Blanco

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Election of April 19, 1934

President: DR. ALFREDO NAVARRO

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Colorado (Terristas — 13, Rive-	15	Colorado (Terristas — 45, Rive-	55
ristas — 2)	15	ristas — 10)	55
Blanco (Herreristas)	15	Blanco (Herreristas)	39
President of the Senate	1	Catholic	2
Total	31	Socialist Party	2
		Communist	1
		Total	99

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Election of April 19, 1934

President: JULIO C. CANESSA

Note: The General Assembly is made up of both houses of Parliament and totals 130 members.
Certain questions must be brought before the General Assembly.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 31, 1933, President Terra dissolved the National Administrative Council and both Houses of Parliament and called for the election of a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. The new Constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly March 24, 1934. On April 19, 1934 a general election was held to vote upon the new Constitution, for the President and Vice President and for National Senators and Deputies. The President, Vice President, Senators and Deputies took their oath of office May 18, 1934.

The Blanco (conservative) and the Colorado (liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which they then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for nearly a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

The change in Government which took place on March 31, 1933, was made possible by an agreement between the majority of the Blanco and the Colorado

Parties, both of which advocated constitutional reform and are proportionally represented in the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Government.

When the new constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly the Colorado and Blanco Parties agreed that President Terra and Dr. Alfredo Navarro would be the candidates for the President and Vice President of the Republic in the general election to be held April 19, 1934. They were both elected for a four-year term as from May 18, 1934.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc.; favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns; recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State.

The majority of the Colorado Party, including the Riverista faction, supported the President in the change in Government on March 31, 1933. The ultra-Batlista faction, formerly led by Dr. Baltazar Brum, opposed Constitutional reform and officially abstained from voting in the election of members of the Constituent Assembly as well as in the general election of April 19, 1934. Dr. Brum committed suicide after resisting arrest on March 30, 1933.

Leaders: Dr. Gabriel Terra (Terrista faction, President of the Republic), Dr. Pedro Manini Rios (Riverista faction, candidate for President in the November, 1930 elections), Dr. Alberto Mañé (Traditionalist faction, Minister to France, former Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Espalter (Radical faction, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Augusto César Bado (Minister of Interior), César Gutierrez (Minister of Agriculture), Blanco Acevedo (formerly Minister of Public Health), General Alfredo Baldomir (formerly Minister of National Defense) and César Charlone (Minister of Finance).

BLANCO PARTY: The "Herreristas," who compose the majority of the Blanco Party, are the only Blanco factions represented in the present Government. The two independent factions of the Colorado and Blanco Parties which opposed constitutional reform, namely the Radical Colorados and the Independent Blancos, are now practically disrupted. The most consistent feature of the Blanco program has been its advocacy of more extensive power for the President of the Republic which was obtained by the new constitution.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (Senator), Zolio Saldias (Minister of Industry and Labor), Dr. Martin R. Etchegoyen (Minister of Public Works) and Dr. Victor Haldo (Minister of Public Instruction).

Other Party Leaders: J. Secco Illa (leader of the Union Civica or Catholic Party), Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party) and Eugenio Gomez (leader of the Communist Party). All three are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Bien Pùblico	Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Vincente Chiarino (Dir.)
Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (Dir.)
Dia	Colorado-Batlista.	César Batlle Pacheco (Dir.)
Diario (evening)	Colorado Riverista.	Vincente F. Costa (Ed.)
Diario Oficial	Official Gazette.	Govt. Printing Office (Pub.)
Mañana	Colorado-Riverista.	H. Perez Olave (Ed.)

URUGUAY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
País	Blanco Independent.	Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta (Dir.)
Plata	Blanco Independent.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (Dir.)
Pueblo	Colorado Terrista.	Dr. Domingo Bordaberry and César Charlone (Eds.)
Tribuna Popular	Blanco Herrerista.	José Lapido (Ed.)
Sol	Socialist.	Dr. Emilio Frugoni (Dir.)
Sun	English; non-partisan.	G. Mayer (Ed.)
Uruguay	Colorado Independent.	Dr. Alberto Demichelli (Dir.)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Arestes Boroffio (Dir.)
Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Contaduría General de la Nación (Pub.)
Ilustración Uruguaya (monthly)	Political and current events.	Alberto Arocena (Dir.)
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Bernardino Orique (<i>Acting Pres.</i>)
Associated Press	Independent.	Rodolfo Piria (Dir.)
United Press	Independent.	Martin Beruta (Dir.)

VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres

Population: 1,025 (1932 census)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XI

Born in 1857; elected Pope (26th) February 6, 1922

Crowned, February 12, 1922

Secretary of State

EUGENIO CARDINAL PACELLI

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. Their nationality at present is: Italian 38, French 7, American 4, Spanish 4, German 3, Polish 2, Czechoslovakian 2, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, Canadian, Hungarian, Irish, and Portuguese 1 each. There are 2 vacancies.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 11 committees.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 40 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General, a General Council of Government (Count Franco Ratti, President of the Council), and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Della Torre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly) . . .	Official.	Monsig. Filippo Giobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Illustrazione Vaticana (monthly)		
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official. (201)	Office of the Secretary of State

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas

Area: 352,051 square miles

Population: 3,026,878 (1926 census)

President

GENERAL ELEAZAR LOPEZ CONTRERAS

Chosen by Cabinet on December 18, 1935, on death of General Gómez to serve as Provisional President

Elected Constitutional President by Congress on April 25, 1936, for five-year term

Cabinet

Appointed July 8, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Camara del Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

† *Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)* † *Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)*

President: Changes every twenty days. *President:* Changes every twenty days.

Number of members 40 Number of members 85

↑ No elections were held in 1930, 1933 or 1936, but are scheduled to be held in January, 1937, to replace one half of the members of each house.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There are no organized political parties with well-defined programs. The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Ahora	Juan de Curuceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Critica	Julio Ramos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fantoches	Leoncio Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Heraldo	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Independiente	Alfredo Guardia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Orve	Romulo Betancourt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Religion	Monseñor Jesus Maria Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica	Julio Ramos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal	Pedro Sotillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Impulso (Barquisimeto)	Juan Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informacion (Maracaibo)	Juan Besson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Panorama (Maracaibo)	Ramon Villasmil (<i>Dir.</i>)
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Elite (weekly)	Juan de Guruceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nos-Otras (monthly)	Luisa Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA

Capital: Belgrade (Beograd)

Area: 95,558 square miles

Population: 14,513,706 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. Being a minor (born September 6, 1923) he governs under the Regency of:

PRINCE PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA	1st Regent
DR. RADENKO STANKOVICH	2nd Regent
DR. IVAN PEROVICH	3rd Regent
GENERAL V. TOMICH	Alternate 1st Regent
SENATOR J. BANYANIN	Alternate 2nd Regent
SENATOR DR. ZETS	Alternate 3rd Regent

Cabinet

Yugoslav Radical Union (Nine Serbs, four Croats, two Moslems, two Slovenes) Appointed June 24, 1935, reorganized August 8, 1936

Premier

DR. MILAN STOYADINOVICH (Yugoslav Radical Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Prezravnishtvo)

UPPER CHAMBER

LOWER CHAMBER

(Senat)

(Skupshchina)

Election of February 3, 1935; six-year term; renewed by halves every three years.

Election of May 5, 1935; four-year term.

President: DR. IVAN MAZHURANICH

President: STEVAN CHIRICH

Groups

Representation

Working Club (Govt.)	46
Yugoslav National Party Club	40
Independent	3
Total	89

Groups

Representation*

Yugoslav Radical Union	179
Yugoslav National Party	66
Independent Working Club	20
Yugoslav National Club	12
Agrarian Coalition	11
Democrats	4
Independent	—
Total	308

Note: Of the Senators, 46 are appointed by the Crown and 45 are elected.

Total

* 68 Deputies elected on the list of Dr. Macheck do not participate in Parliament.

YUGOSLAVIA

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The royal decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited their reconstruction. New parties may not be formed if they are based on regional, tribal or religious divisions.

YUGOSLAV RADICAL UNION: Founded in 1935 through the fusion of the Serbian Radical, the Bosnian Moslem, and the Slovene Clerical Parties. It stands for a strong central government, a representative Parliament and larger provincial (or Banat) autonomy.

Leaders: Milan Stoyadinovich (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, former leader of Serbian Radical Party), Dr. Mehmed Spaho (Minister of Communications, former leader of Moslem Party) and Dr. Anton Koroshets (Minister of Home Affairs, former leader of Slovene Clerical Party).

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PARTY: Formed in 1931 by Gen. Pera Zhivkovich (formerly Minister of War), and composed of members of old conservative parties. Its watchword is "National Unity," and it stands for a strong government and limited provincial autonomy.

Leader: General Pera Zhivkovich.

YUGOSLAV POPULAR PARTY: Founded in 1933. Has strong centralist and nationalist tendencies; sometimes called a Fascist party (the Yugoslav Blue Shirts).

Leaders: S. Hodjera and J. Lukich.

Unrecognized Parties

THE UNITED OPPOSITION: This is not a united party but a loose federation composed of three parties: (1.) the Croatian-Democrat Coalition, composed of the Croatian Peasant Party led by Dr. Vladimir Machek and the much less important Independent Democrat Party led by Dr. Adam Pribichevich; (2.) the Yugoslav Democrat Party led by Lyuba Davidovich; (3.) the Agrarian Party, composed of two groups, one led by Dr. Yovan Yovanovich and the other, which is much less important and has a communist trend, by Dr. Dragolyub Yovanovich. In addition there are other factions and small parties, including the Yugoslav Popular Movement ("Zbor") which advocates a complete reorganization based on the corporative system. It is led by D. Lyotich (formerly Minister of Justice).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Politika	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Milenovich and K. Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda (evening)	Independent; sympathies were formerly with Democrats.	Damyan Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Semi-official. Yutro	Dr. Lyuba Popovich (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. A. Kramer (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Ljubljana)	Independent.	
Slovenec	Formerly organ of Slovene Clerical Party; now supporting policy of Dr. Koroshets.	T. Rokovec (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Terseglav (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ljubljana)		
Slovenski Narod	Independent, with Democratic sympathies.	Josip Župančič (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ljubljana)		
Reggeli Újság	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	S. Toman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Novi-Sad)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Deutsches Volksblatt . . . (Novi Sad)	German organ; in German.	B. Kremlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vechernya Poshta . . . (Sarajevo)	Independent.	Mr. Boroyevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vardar (Skoplje)	Semi-official.	M. Yovanovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; unionist.	V. Brayevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yadranski Dnevnik . . . (Split)	Independent.	Dr. I. Tarlaglia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Becsmegy Naplo . . . (Subotitzka)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	L. Fonyves (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novi List (Sushak)	Independent.	
Jugoslavenski Lloyd . . . (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	M. Lakatoch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jutarnji List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Vecer</i> .	J. Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	Independent; in German.	Dr. Moskovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union; independent.	S. Jutriša (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obzor (Zagreb)	Independent; oldest Croat paper.	Dr. M. Dezman (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. R. Meixner (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
L'Echo de Belgrade . . . (weekly)	Semi-official; in French; political, economic and literary.	
Narodno Blagostanje . . .	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Baykich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Privredni Pregled . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Ivezich and G. Kozomarich (<i>Eds.</i>)
South Slav Herald . . . (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balkan Herald . . . (monthly)	Tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (monthly)	Independent cultural and political periodical, with federalistic sympathies.	Dr. M. Čurčin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomist (monthly)	Economic and financial.	M. Todorovich (<i>Prop.</i>) N. Stanarevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankarstvo (Zagreb) (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Ljubomir Kosijer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Internationale des Etudes Balkaniques . . . (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions; in French.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir (<i>Eds.</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATION		
Central Press Bureau . . .	Official.	Dr. Kosta Lukovich (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avala	Semi-official.	Svet. Petrovich (<i>Dir.</i>)

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 12,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born in 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Area: 754 square miles

Population: 407,517 (1929 census)

High Commissioner

SEAN LESTER

Appointed October 26, 1933

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 10,213 (1930 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS I

Born in 1853; succeeded February 11, 1929

MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,153 (1,754 Citizens of Monaco)
(1933 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1910; succeeded 1932

NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906; succeeded December 11, 1911

Prime Minister

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RÁNÁ

Appointed September 1, 1932

SAUDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capital: Mecca and Riyadh

Area: 462,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926, King of Saudi Arabia by decree of
September 22, 1932**YEMEN**

Capital: Sana

Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 2,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN